24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet

A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

B. Parts of Databases on the Internet

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

See also:

Chapter 20 Databases on CD-ROM, DVD, or Disk

A. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Entire Databases/ Retrieval Systems on the Internet

The general format for a reference to a database/retrieval system on the Internet, including punctuation:
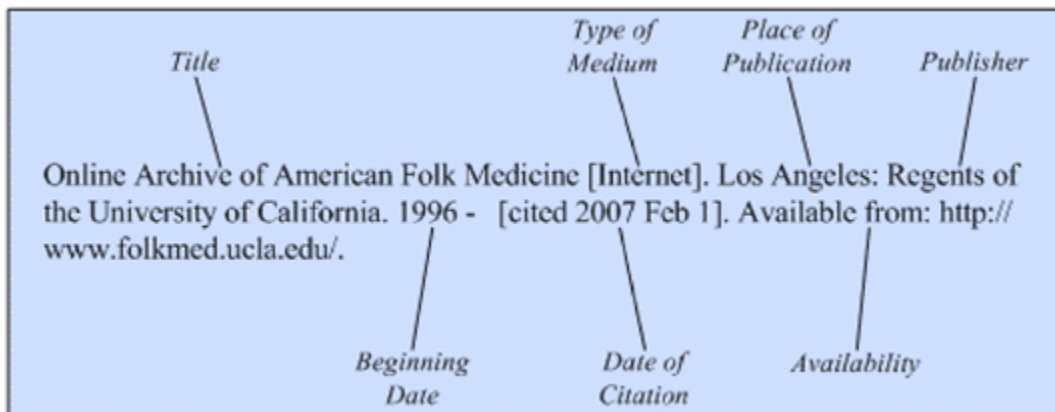
- for a serial database that is open:

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a database/retrieval system on the Internet for a serial database that is open.

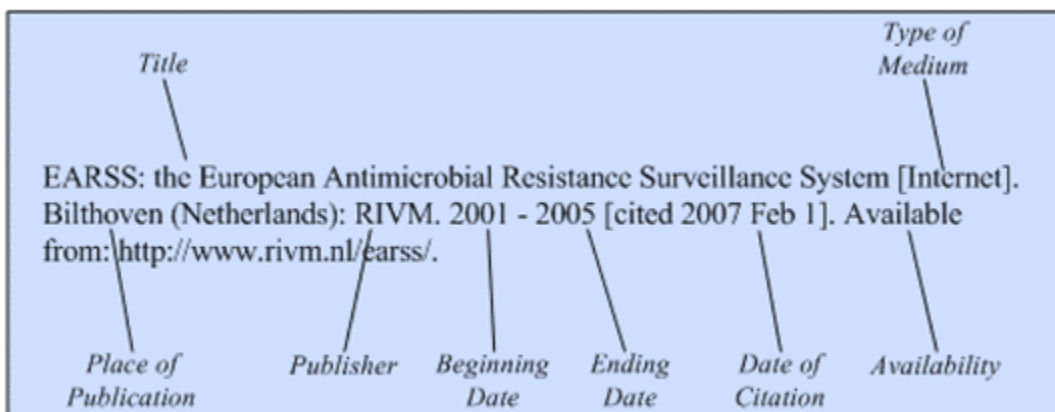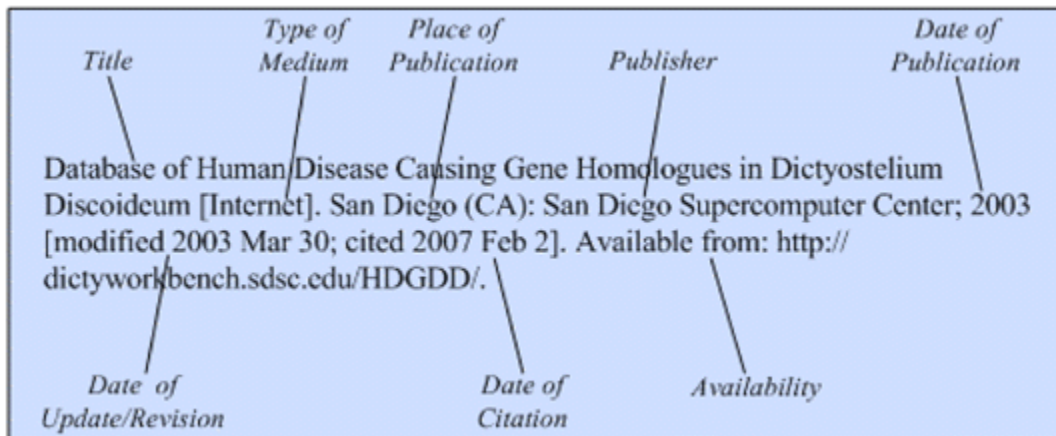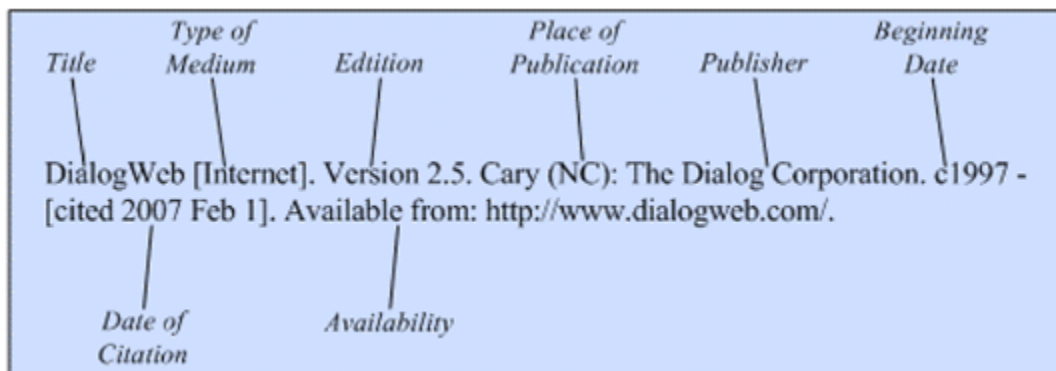**- for a serial database that is closed:**

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a database/retrieval system on the Internet for a serial database that is closed.

- for a single database:

Type of   Place of   Date of
Title   *Medium*   *Publication*   *Publisher*   *Publication*

Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in Dictyostelium Discoideum [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

Date of   *Date of*   *Availability*
Update/Revision   *Citation*

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a database/retrieval system on the Internet for a single database.

- for a retrieval system:

Type of   Place of   Beginning
Title   *Medium*   *Edtition*   *Publication*   *Publisher*   *Date*

DialogWeb [Internet]. Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. c1997 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/.

Date of   *Availability*
Citation

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a database/retrieval system on the Internet for a retrieval system.

Examples of Citations to Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet

A database is a collection of individual records that are most often standardized in both format and content. Database records are usually related by a common denominator such as subject matter or the source of the material in them. Text-oriented databases are generally bibliographic or full-text, where each record has a bibliographic citation to a publication or the complete text of a document. Number-oriented databases cover many types, including statistical, time series, and transactional.

There are two broad categories of databases found on the Internet: serial and single. Their publication pattern differentiates them.

Serial databases contain records or other entries that have been collected over a period of time, with new or updated versions issued at stated intervals. Serial databases are either open or closed. Open databases continue to add new records and to update existing records. Closed databases add no records nor update existing ones.

- To cite an open serial database, give the beginning date of the database followed by a hyphen, 3 spaces, and a period.
- To cite a closed serial database, give the beginning and ending dates, separated by a hyphen. End date information with a period.

The second broad category is single databases. These are collections of records published only once, usually with no intent to update or add records, although minor corrections/changes may be made.

- To cite a single database, give the one date of publication as you would for a standard book.
- If you are unsure whether a database is a serial or single one, cite it as a single.

A retrieval system is "An online or Internet based system which provides access to the contents of multiple databases or files, usually with a common search mechanism or command language across the databases or files" (NISO [http://www.niso.org/] Z39.29). Examples include the NLM Entrez system, OVID, and DIALOG.

System providers may allow users to select an individual database for access or to select all or subsets of all of the databases to be searched in one operation. Updates and revisions to Internet retrieval systems may be labeled as new versions, releases, or editions. This is particularly true of commercial systems which carry copyright dates, but may not be true for government-sponsored or other noncommercial systems. Citations to databases and retrieval systems have been combined in this chapter because they are cited the same way.

For all types of databases and retrieval systems on the Internet, reproduce the title for citation purposes as closely as possible to the wording that appears on the screen, duplicating capitalization, spacing, and punctuation. This may include all capital letters or all lower case letters, capital letters within words, run-together words, and symbols. Some examples are: bioProtocol, GReTA, and PDQ®.

Databases frequently change titles and publishers over time. When citing a database, always provide information on the latest title and publisher unless you are citing an earlier version.

Look to the opening screen(s), the bottom or closing screens, sidebar, and the source code (viewable through the Web browser), in that order, for authoritative information to use in citing a database or retrieval system.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet.

Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author/Editor (R) | Author Affiliation (O) | Title (R) | Content Type (O) | Type of Medium (R) | Edition (R) | Editor and other Secondary Authors (O) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Date of Update/Revision (R) | Date of Citation (R) | Availability (R) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Author/Editor for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Author/Editor:

- List names in the order they appear on the title page or opening screens
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author/editor
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors/editors, regardless of the number
- Separate author/editor names from each other by a comma and a space
- If there are no authors, only editors, follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors; see Editor and other Secondary Authors below if there are authors and editors
- End author/editor information with a period

Specific Rules for Author/Editor:

- Determining the author if there is no standard title page
- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- Non-English words for editor
- Organizations as author
- No author can be found
- Options for author names

Examples for Author/Editor:

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet
2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet
3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet
4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet
5. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an individual(s) as author

6. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with optional full names for author

7. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an organization as author

8. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with editors where there is no author

9. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with no authors or editors

Author Affiliation for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Author Affiliation:

- Enter the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country
- Use commas to separate parts of the address
- Place the address in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its author by a space
- Follow the affiliation with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis, unless the affiliation is for the last author, then use a period

Specific Rules for Author Affiliation:

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names for affiliations not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

Examples for Author Affiliation:

10. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with author affiliation

Title for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Title:

- Reproduce the title of a database/retrieval system as closely as possible to the wording that appears on the screen, duplicating capitalization, spacing, and punctuation
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a space

Specific Rules for Title:

- Determining the title if there is no standard title page
- Titles not in English
- Titles in more than one language
- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
- No title can be found

Examples for Title:

11. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with subtitle

12. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with sections

13. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with upper/lowercase letters and symbols

14. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with title ending in other than a period

15. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in a language other than English

16. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in multiple languages

17. Database/retrieval system on the Internet published with equal text in two languages

Content Type for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Content Type:

- A content type alerts the user that the reference is not to a standard book but to a database or retrieval system
- Begin type information with a left square bracket
- Enter the words "database on" or "retrieval system on"
- End the content type with a space

Specific Rules for Content Type:

- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Titles not in English

Examples for Content Type:

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet

2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet

3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet

4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet

Type of Medium for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium:

- Place the word Internet in square brackets following the title (and Content Type, if present)
- End with a period, placed outside the closing bracket
- Add location information (the URL, etc.) according to the instructions under Availability below
- See Chapter 20 for databases on CD-ROM, DVD, or disk

Specific Rules for Type of Medium:

- Both a content type and a type of medium
- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Titles not in English

Examples for Type of Medium:

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet

2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet

3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet

4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet

14. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with title ending in other than a period

Edition for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Edition:

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the Type of Medium when a database/retrieval system is published in more than one edition or version
- Abbreviate common words (see Abbreviation rules for editions below)
- Capitalize only the first word of the edition statement, proper nouns, and proper adjectives
- Express words and numbers representing editions in arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- End the edition statement with a period

Specific Rules for Edition:

- Abbreviation rules for editions
- Non-English words for editions
- Both an edition and a version
- First editions

Examples for Edition:

18. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an edition or version

Editor and other Secondary Authors for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Editor and other Secondary Authors:

- A secondary author modifies the work of the author. Examples include editors, translators, and illustrators.
- Place the names of secondary authors after the Type of Medium and any Edition statement
- Use the same rules for the format of names given in Author/Editor above
- Follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors; the last named illustrator with a comma and the word illustrator or illustrators, etc.
- End secondary author information with a period
- If there is no author, move secondary authors such as editors and translators to the author position in the reference

Specific Rules for Editor and other Secondary Authors:

- More than one type of secondary author
- Secondary author performing more than one role
- Non-English names for secondary authors
- Organization as editor or other secondary author

Examples for Editor and other Secondary Authors:

8. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with editors where there is no author

9. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with no authors or editors

Place of Publication for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Place of Publication:

- Place is defined as the city where the database/retrieval system is published
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see Appendix E) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Palm Springs (CA) and Palm Springs (FL)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Cambridge (MA) and Cambridge (England)
- Use the anglicized form for a non-US city, such as Vienna for Wein
- End place information with a colon

Specific Rules for Place of Publication:

- Locating the place of publication if there is no standard title page
- Non-US cities
- Joint publication
- Multiple places of publication
- No place of publication can be found

Examples for Place of Publication:

19. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with well known place of publication

20. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with geographic qualifier added to place of publication for clarity

21. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with place of publication inferred

22. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with unknown place of publication

Publisher for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Publisher:

- A publisher is defined as the individual or organization issuing the database/retrieval system
- Record the name of the publisher as it appears on the title page or opening screens, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names with caution to avoid confusion. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become simply "Wiley".
- When a division or other subsidiary part of a publisher appears in the publication, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a period for serial databases and retrieval systems and a semicolon for single databases

Specific Rules for Publisher:

- Determining the publisher if there is no standard title page

- Abbreviated words in publisher names
- Non-English names for publishers
- Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher
- Joint publication
- Multiple publishers
- No publisher can be found

Examples for Publisher:

23. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with publisher having subsidiary division

24. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with government agency or other national body as publisher

25. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with joint publication

Date of Publication for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Publication:

- Always give the year
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- For an open serial database or retrieval system, give the beginning date of the database/system followed by a hyphen and 3 spaces
- For a closed serial database/system, give the beginning and ending dates, separated by a hyphen with a space before and after
- If the beginning (and ending) date are not provided, see No date is provided below
- For a single database, give the date as you would for a book
- End date information for all types with a space

Specific Rules for Date of Publication:

- Locating the date of publication if there is no standard title page
- Multiple years of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Date of publication and date of copyright
- No date of publication, but a date of copyright
- No date is provided
- Options for date of publication

Examples for Date of Publication:

26. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with standard date of publication

27. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with month/day included in date of publication

28. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with multiple years

29. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date of copyright instead of date of publication

30. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date obtained from earliest material in it

31. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date estimated

32. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with unknown date

Date of Update/Revision for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Databases/retrieval systems may be updated or revised between editions or versions
- Begin update/revision information with a left square bracket
- Use whatever word for update or revision is provided, such as updated and modified
- Always give the year of update/revision
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month and day of update/revision, if provided, after the year, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End update/revision information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Locating the date of update/revision
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Both a date of update and a date of revision

Examples for Date of Update/Revision:

33. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with update/revision date

Date of Citation for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Citation:

- Always include the date the database/retrieval system was seen on the Internet
- Include the year month and day in that order, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- If a date of update/revision is given, place the date of citation after it and follow both dates with a right square bracket
- If no date of update/revision is given, place citation date information in square brackets
- End date information with a period placed outside the closing bracket

Specific Rules for Date of Citation:

- Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation

Examples for Date of Citation:

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet

2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet

3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet

4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet

33. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with update/revision date

Availability for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Availability:

- Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
- Insert the entire Uniform Resource Locator (URL); do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components
- End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation

Specific Rules for Availability:

- Breaking long URLs
- URLs not directly addressable
- Multiple URLs

Examples for Availability:

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet

2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet

3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet

4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet

34. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with multiple URLs

Language for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Language:

- Give the language of publication if not English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

Specific Rules for Language:

- Databases/retrieval systems appearing in more than one language

Examples for Language:

15. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in a language other than English

16. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in multiple languages

17. Database/retrieval system on the Internet published with equal text in two languages

Notes for Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Notes:

- Notes is a collective term for any useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required

- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes:

- System requirements
- Other types of material to include in notes

Examples for Notes:

35. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with optional system requirements

36. Database/retrieval system on the Internet that continues another database

37. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with supplemental note included

Examples of Citations to Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet

1. Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet

Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. 1996 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/.

PeriStats [Internet]. White Plains (NY): March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center. c2007 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/.

TrialSearch [Internet]. New York: AIDS Community Research Initiative of America. c2003 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acria.org/clinical_trials/.

with optional content type

TrialSearch [database on the Internet]. New York: AIDS Community Research Initiative of America. c2003 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acria.org/clinical_trials/.

2. Standard citation to a closed serial database on the Internet

EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

DocFinder [Internet]. [place unknown]: Administrators in Medicine. c1997 - c2005 [cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://www.docboard.org/docfinder.html

with optional content type

EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [database on the Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

3. Standard citation to a single database on the Internet

Jablonski S. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

with optional content type

Jablonski S. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [database on the Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

4. Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet

DialogWeb [Internet]. Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. c1997 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/.

Ovid [Internet]. New York: Ovid Technologies, Inc. c2000 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://gateway.ovid.com/.

WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/.

with optional content type

DialogWeb [retrieval system on the Internet]. Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. c1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/.

Patient UK [retrieval system on the Internet]. Horsforth (UK): EMIS; c1997 [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.patient.co.uk/.

5. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an individual(s) as author

Blaxter M. BaNG: Nematode and Neglected Genomics [Internet]. Version 2.03. Edinburgh (UK): University of Edinburgh, Institute of Evolutionary Biology. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Jun 22; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.nematodes.org/.

Gilliland G, Tung M, Ladner J. BMCD: Biological Macromolecule Crystallization Database [Internet]. Test ed. 4.0. Gaithersburg (MD): National Institute of Standards and Technology (US). c1995 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://xpdb.nist.gov:8060/BMCD4/.

Bota M. The Brain Architecture Management System [Internet]. Los Angeles: University of Southern California. c2002 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://brancusi.usc.edu/bkms/.

Jablonski S. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

6. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with optional full names for author

Jablonski, Stanley. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

Gilliland, Gary; Tung, Michael; Ladner, Jane. BMCD: Biological Macromolecule Crystallization Database [Internet]. Test ed. 4.0. Gaithersburg (MD): National Institute of Standards and Technology. c1995 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://xpdb.nist.gov:8060/BMCD4/.

Cohen, Bernard A.; Lehmann, Christoph U. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 -   [updated 2007 Jan 29; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/.

Blaxter, Mark. BaNG: Nematode and Neglected Genomics [Internet]. Version 2.03. Edinburgh (UK): University of Edinburgh, Institute of Evolutionary Biology. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Jun 22; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.nematodes.org/.

7. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an organization as author

American Diabetes Association. Genetics of Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes: the GENNID Study [Internet]. Version 3.0.927. Camden (NJ): Coriell Institute for Medical Research. c1977 -   [updated 2005 Jun 1; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://ccr.coriell.org/ada/.

8. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with editors where there is no author

Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] -   [modified 2006 Jul; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/.

9. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with no authors or editors

Rat Atlas [Internet]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.loni.ucla.edu/Atlases/Atlas_Detail.jsp?atlas_id=1

10. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with author affiliation

Allender S (British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Research Group, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK), Peto V, Rayner M, Scarborough P, Boxer A. heartstats: British Heart Foundation Statistics Database [Internet]. London: British Heart Foundation. c2003 -   [updated 2006 Nov 3; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://www.heartstats.org/.

11. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with subtitle

BELIT: Bioethics Literature Database [Internet]. Bonn (Germany): German Reference Centre for Ethics in the Life Sciences. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Sep 9; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.drze.de/BELIT?la=en

12. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with sections

Faculty of 1000. Medicine [Internet]. London: Medicine Reports Ltd. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.f1000medicine.com/.

Faculty of 1000. Biology [Internet]. London: Biology Reports Ltd. c1999 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.f1000biology.com/.

13. Database/retrieval system on the Internet title with upper/lowercase letters and symbols

bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/index.jhtml

PDQ®: NCI's Comprehensive Cancer Database [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Cancer Institute (US). [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/cancerdatabase

GReTA [Internet]. Berlin: Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, Zentrum fur transdisziplinare Geschlechterstudien. 1989 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://141.20.150.23:2200/start.fau?prj=ifaust German.

MEDMARX [Internet]. Version 6.5. Rockville (MD): United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. c2007 -   [updated 1999 Aug 6; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: https://www.medmarx.com/.

Aspergillus nidulans Database [Internet]. Cambridge (MA): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Broad Institute, Center for Genome Research. 2003 -   [updated 2007 Jan 10; cited 2007 Feb 21]. Available from: http://www.broad.mit.edu/annoitation/fungi/aspergillus/.

ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). 2000 Feb 29 -   [cited 2007 Feb 21]. Available from: http://clinicaltrials.gov/.

intute: health & life sciences [Internet]. Nottingham (UK): University of Nottingham. c2006 -   [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.intute.ac.uk/healthandlifesciences/.

14. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with title ending in other than a period

Is Your Doctor Certified? [Internet]. Evanston (IL): American Board of Medical Specialties. c2006 -   [updated 2006 Mar 17; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.abms.org/newsearch.asp

15. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in a language other than English

Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp Italian.

Nederlands Trialregister [Internet]. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Dutch Cochrane Centre. [2005?] -   [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.trialregister.nl/. Dutch.

GReTA [Internet]. Berlin: Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, Zentrum fur transdisziplinare Geschlechterstudien. 1989 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://141.20.150.23:2200/start.fau?prj=ifaust German.

Bases de Datos de Tesis Doctorales (TESEO) [Internet]. Madrid: Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia. [1976] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.mcu.es/TESEO/teseo.html Spanish.

with translation included

Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Health Information System] [Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp Italian.

16. Database/retrieval system on the Internet in multiple languages

ORPHANET: Maladies Rares, Medicaments Orphelins [Internet]. Paris: INSERM. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.orpha.net/. French, German, Spanish, English, Italian, Portuguese.

17. Database/retrieval system on the Internet published with equal text in two languages

Cardiovascular Disease Surveillance On-line = Surveillance des Maladies Cardio-vasculaires en Direct [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada. [1950] - [updated 2002 Jul 30; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://dsol-smed.phac-aspc.gc.ca/dsol-smed/cvd/index%5Fe.html English, French.

18. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with an edition or version

MEDMARX [Internet]. Version 6.5. Rockville (MD): United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. c2007 -   [updated 1999 Aug 6; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: https://www.medmarx.com/.

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 -   [cited 2007 Feb 21]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/.

Biozon [Internet]. Release 2.4. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University. c2005 -   [updated 2006 Aug; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.biozon.org/.

WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/.

AnAge: the Animal Ageing Database [Internet]. Build 9. [Boston (MA)]: Joao Pedro de Magalhaes. c2002 -   [updated 2006 Feb 26; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://genomics.senescence.info/species/.

Gilliland G, Tung M, Ladner J. BMCD: Biological Macromolecule Crystallization Database [Internet]. Test ed. 4.0. Gaithersburg (MD): National Institute of Standards and Technology (US). c1995 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://xpdb.nist.gov:8060/BMCD4/.

The Comprehensive Microbial Resource [Internet]. Date release 20.0; Website release 3.0. [place unknown]: Institute for Genomic Research. 2000 -   [updated 2006 Sep 27; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://cmr.tigr.org/tigr-scripts/CMR/CmrHomePage.cgi

IMGT/HLA Database [Internet]. Release 2.16.0. Cambridge (England): European Bioinformatics Institute. 1998 -   [updated 2007 Jan 12; cited 2007 Feb 6]. Available from: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/imgt/hla/.

Health Library for Disasters [Internet]. Version 3.0. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2003 -   [updated 2006 May; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.helid.desastres.net/.

19. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with well known place of publication

Current Controlled Trials [Internet]. London: BioMed Central. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.controlled-trials.com/.

Resource Guide for Public Health Preparedness [Internet]. New York: New York Academy of Medicine. c2003 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.phpreparedness.info/rgdatabase.php

20. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with geographic qualifier added to place of publication for clarity

The Cochrane Library [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley InterScience. c1999 -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/106568753/HOME?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0

The Alberta Atlas of Human Pathology: a Resource for Teachers and Learners in the Health Sciences [Internet]. Edmonton (AB): University of Alberta, Museums and Collections Services. 1999 Sep -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://project.lse.ualberta.ca/pathology/.

BELIT: Bioethics Literature Database [Internet]. Bonn (Germany): German Reference Centre for Ethics in the Life Sciences. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Sep 9; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.drze.de/BELIT?la=enintute: health & life sciences [Internet]. Nottingham (UK): University of Nottingham. c2006 -   [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.intute.ac.uk/healthandlifesciences/.

The PILOTS Database: an Electronic Index to the Traumatic Stress Literature [Internet]. White River Junction (VT): Department of Veterans Affairs (US), National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/publications/pilots/index.html

21. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with place of publication inferred

WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.worm-base.org/.

Cohen BA, Lehmann CU. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 -   [updated 2007 Jan 29; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/.

The GDB Human Genome Database [Internet]. [Research Triangle Park (NC)]: RTI International. 1998 -   [cited 2007 Feb 22]. Available from: http://www.gdb.org/.

Patrocles: the database of polymorphic miRNA-target interactions [Internet]. Version 1.0. [Liege (Belgium)]: Unit Animal Genomics. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.patrocles.org/Patrocles.htm

22. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with unknown place of publication

Pfam [Internet]. Version 21.0. [place unknown]: Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. [date unknown] -   [updated Nov 2006; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Pfam/.

The Comprehensive Microbial Resource [Internet]. Date release 20.0; Website release 3.0. [place unknown]: Institute for Genomic Research. 2000 -   [updated 2006 Sep 27; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://cmr.tigr.org/.

23. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with publisher having subsidiary division

Nutrition Education for Diverse Audiences [Internet]. Urbana (IL): University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://necd.aces.uiuc.edu/.

Antimicrobial Resistance Information Bank [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization, Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response, Anti-infective Drug Resistance and Containment Team. 1999 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://rhone.b3e.jussieu.fr/arinfobank/ResistanceDataSearch.php

24. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with government agency or other national body as publisher

REHABDATA [Internet]. Lanham (MD): National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (US), National Rehabilitation Information Center. [1956] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.naric.com/research/rehab/default.cfm

Entrez: the Life Sciences Search Engine [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), National Center for Biotechnology Information. 1991 -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gquery/gquery.fcgi

ERIC: the Education Resources Information Center [Internet]. Washington: Department of Education (US), Institute of Education Sciences. [1966] -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/Home.portal

25. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with joint publication

WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. Jointly published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Washington University at St. Louis, and The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute.

26. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with standard date of publication

Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

Antimicrobial Resistance Information Bank [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization, Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response, Anti-infective Drug Resistance and Containment Team. 1999 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://rhone.b3e.jussieu.fr/arinfobank/ResistanceDataSearch.php

27. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with month/day included in date of publication

Swiss Life Sciences Database [Internet]. Zurich (Switzerland): Venture Valuation AG. 2003 Mar - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.swisslifesciences.ch/page/index.html

Ribosomal Database Project II [Internet]. Release 9.47. East Lansing (MI): Michigan State University. 2002 Sep 13 - [updated 2007 Feb 1; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://rdp.cme.msu.edu

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 - [cited 2007 Feb 21]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/.

The Alberta Atlas of Human Pathology: a Resource for Teachers and Learners in the Health Sciences [Internet]. Edmonton (AL): University of Alberta, Museums and Collections Services. 1999 Sep - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://project.lse.ualberta.ca/pathology/.

Reinhardt V, Reinhardt A. Environmental Enrichment for Primates: Annotated Database on Environmental Enrichment and Refinement of Husbandry for Nonhuman Primates [Internet]. Washington: Animal Welfare Institute. 1998 Jul 1 - [updated 2006 Dec 8; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.awionline.org/Lab_animals/biblio/enrich.htm

28. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with multiple years

EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

DocFinder [Internet]. [place unknown]: Administrators in Medicine. c1997 - c2005 [cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://www.docboard.org/docfinder.html

29. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date of copyright instead of date of publication

Biozon [Internet]. Release 2.4. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University. c2005 - [updated 2006 Aug; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.biozon.org/.

ProQolid: Patient-Reported Outcome and Quality of Life Instruments Database [Internet]. Lyon (France): Mapi Research Institute. c2001 - [updated 2005 Nov; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.proqolid.org/.

DocFinder [Internet]. [place unknown]: Administrators in Medicine. c1997 - c2005 [cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://www.docboard.org/docfinder.html

30. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date obtained from earliest material in it

PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] - [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://pubmed.gov/.

CINAHL [Internet]. Glendale (CA): Cinahl Information Systems. [1982] - [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.cinahl.com/prodsvcs/prodsvcs.htm

31. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with date estimated

Nederlands Trialregister [Internet]. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Dutch Cochrane Centre. [2005?] - [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.trialregister.nl/. Dutch.

The Digital Database for Screening Mammography [Internet]. Tampa (FL): University of South Florida. [1999 - 2000?] [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://marathon.csee.usf.edu/Mammography/Database.html

32. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with unknown date

The Internet Acronym Server [Internet]. Cork (Ireland): Simaril Information Management Consultants. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://silmaril.ie/cgi-bin/uncgi/acronyms

Prevention Communication Research Database [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Department of Health and Human Services (US), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.health.gov/communication/default.asp

33. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with update/revision date

Health Library for Disasters [Internet]. Version 3.0. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2003 -   [updated 2006 May; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.helid.desastres.net/.

Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] -   [modified 2006 Jul; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/.

Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

Cornell University Poisonous Plants Informational Database [Internet]. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University, Department of Animal Science. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Oct 27; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/index.html

34. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with multiple URLs

WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/ ; http://www.who.int/whosis/fr/index.html English, French.

35. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with optional system requirements

MEDMARX [Internet]. Version 6.5. Rockville (MD): United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. c2007 - [updated 1999 Aug 6; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: https://www.medmarx.com/. System Requirements: Windows 95 or higher; 200-megaHertz Pentium or higher; Random Access Memory 128-megabytes or higher; Modem Speed 56 Kilobits per second or higher; 20-MB hard disk space; 17-inch video graphics array; 800 x 600 pixels/high with color; Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0; Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher.

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 -   [cited 2007 Feb 21]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/. System Requirements: Compatible with Internet Explorer Mac 5.2 and Internet Explorer 6; Internet Explorer 7 is incompatible.

36. Database/retrieval system on the Internet that continues another database

BOND: the Biomolecular Object Network Databank [Internet]. Toronto (ON): Unleashed Informatics. 2006 Oct - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from:http://bond.unleashedinformatics.com/. Continues: DogBox.

37. Database/retrieval system on the Internet with supplemental note included

Is Your Doctor Certified? [Internet]. Evanston (IL): American Board of Medical Specialties. c2006 -   [updated 2006 Mar 17; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.abms.org/newsearch.asp Registration and login required.

PDQ®: NCI's Comprehensive Cancer Database [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Cancer Institute (US). [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/cancerdatabase ==PDQ stands for Physician Data Query.==

EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/. ==RIVM is the Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu.==

BELIT: Bioethics Literature Database [Internet]. Bonn (Germany): German Reference Centre for Ethics in the Life Sciences. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Sep 9; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.drze.de/BELIT?la=en ==Provides access to about 320,000 records from the integrated German, American, and French databases.==

Reinhardt V, Reinhardt A. Environmental Enrichment for Primates: Annotated Database on Environmental Enrichment and Refinement of Husbandry for Nonhuman Primates [Internet]. Washington: Animal Welfare Institute. 1998 Jul 1 -   [updated 2006 Dec 8; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.awionline.org/Lab_animals/biblio/enrich.htm ==Comprises published articles, abstracts, book chapters, books, as well as published photographs, slide sets, videotapes, and selected Web site information.==

Federal Research in Progress Database (FEDRIP) [Internet]. Springfield (VA): Department of Commerce (US), National Technical Information Service. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://grc.ntis.gov/fedrip.htm ==Updated monthly. Subscription required, but free trials are available.==

GReTA [Internet]. Berlin: Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, Zentrum fur transdisziplinare Geschlechterstudien. 1989 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://141.20.150.23:2200/start.fau?prj=ifaust German. ==Database of German women's studies.==

Pfam [Internet]. Version 21.0. [place unknown]: Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. [date unknown] -   [updated Nov 2006; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Pfam/. ==Pfam is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains and families.==
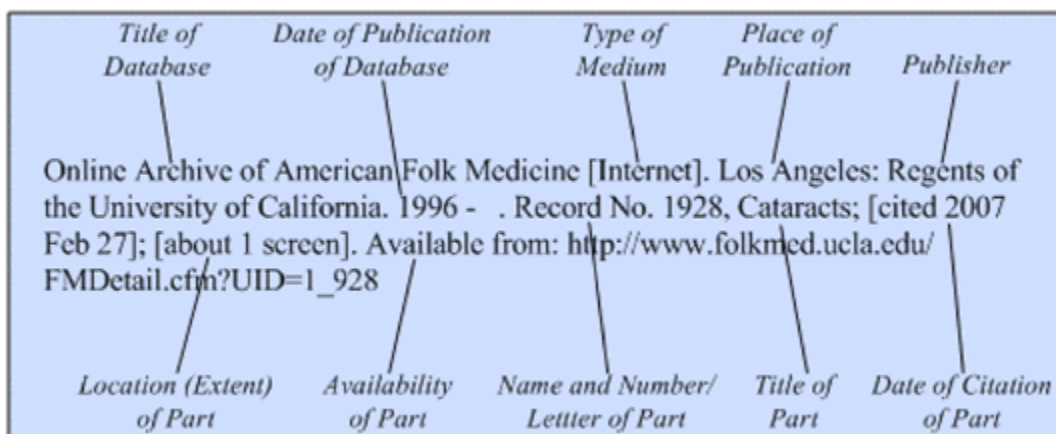
WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. ==Supported by a grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute at the US National Institutes of Health # P41 HG02223 and the British Medical Research Council.==

bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/index.jhtml ==Protocols contributed by scientists from over 125 academic laboratories.==

B. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Parts of Databases on the Internet

The general format for a reference to a part of a database on the Internet, including punctuation:

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a part of a database on the Internet.

Examples of Citations to Parts of Databases on the Internet

Rather than citing a whole database, portions of a database may be cited. Individual records, tables, datasets, and the like are considered parts of databases when they do not have individual authorship, i.e., they are written or compiled by the authors of the database. They are contributions when the database has individual records or other components written by various authors, usually called contributors.

A reference should start with the individual or organization with responsibility for the intellectual content of the publication:

- Begin a reference to a part of a database with a citation to the database itself, followed by information about the part.
- Begin a reference to a contribution with information about the contribution, followed by the word "In:" and information about the database. See Chapter 24C Contributions to Databases on the Internet for details.

Provide the length of the part to a database when possible. Calculate the extent of the part using the best means possible, i.e., number of paragraphs, screens, bytes, or pages if printed. Since screen size and print fonts vary, precede the estimated number of screens and pages with the word about and place extent information in square brackets, such as [about 3 screens]. For parts that contain hyperlinks, however, such as those shown in example 11, it will not be possible to provide the length.

See also Chapter 22B Parts of Books on the Internet for further examples of the types of parts.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Databases on the Internet.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Parts of Databases on the Internet.

Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Databases on the Internet

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Database (R) | Name and Number/Letter (R) | Title (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Date of Update/Revision (R) | Date of Citation (R) | Location (Pagination) (R) | Availability (R) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Database (required)

General Rules for Database

- For all components except Date of Citation, Location (Pagination), and the Availability (URL), cite the database according to Chapter 24A Entire Databases on the Internet.

Name and Number/Letter of the Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Name and Number/Letter:

- Enter the name of the part as it appears in the database
- Capitalize the name, such as Record, Table, Chart
- You may abbreviate Number to No., but do not abbreviate other names. For example: convert Rec. to Record.
- Follow the name with any accompanying number or letter, such as Record 122678 and Accession No. PF03061
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert VI or Six to 6.
- End name and number/letter information with a comma and a space

Specific Rules for Name and Number/Letter:

- Non-English names for parts
- No letter or number follows the name
- No name appears

Examples for Name and Number/Letter:

1. Standard part of a database on the Internet with name and number/letter

3. Part of a database on the Internet with a name inferred

Title of the Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Title:

- Enter the title of the part as it appears in the database
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End title information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Title:

- Titles for parts not in English

- Titles in more than one language
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Examples for Title:

2. Standard part of a database on the Internet without a name or number/letter

4. Part of a database on the Internet with title containing special scripts/characters

5. Part of a database on the Internet with a title in a language other than English

Date of Publication for a Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Publication:

- Enter the date of publication if it differs from the date of the database as a whole
- Always give the year
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a space

Specific Rules for Date of Publication:

- Locating the date of publication
- Multiple years of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Date of publication and date of copyright
- No date of publication, but a date of copyright
- No date of publication or copyright can be found

Examples for Date of Publication:

6. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of publication separate from the date of the database as a whole

7. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of update/revision

Date of Update/Revision for a Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Parts of databases may be updated or revised separately from the database as a whole
- Begin update/revision information with a left square bracket
- Use whatever word for update or revision is provided, such as updated or modified
- Always give the year of update/revision
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month and day of update/revision, if provided, after the year, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End update/revision information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Locating the date of update/revision
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Both a date of update and a date of revision

Examples for Date of Update/Revision:

7. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of update/revision

Date of Citation for Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Citation:

- Include the date the part of a database was seen on the Internet
- Give the year month and day in that order, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- If a date of update/revision is given, place the date of citation after it and follow both dates with a right square bracket
- If no date of update/revision is given, place citation date information in square brackets
- End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket

Specific Rules for Date of Citation:

- Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation

Examples for Date of Citation:

1. Standard part of a database on the Internet with name and number/letter
2. Standard part of a database on the Internet without a name or number/letter
3. Part of a database on the Internet with a name inferred
4. Part of a database on the Internet with title containing special scripts/characters
5. Part of a database on the Internet with a title in a language other than English
6. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of publication separate from the date of the database as a whole
7. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of update/revision

Location (Pagination) of the Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination):

- Give location as the total number of screens, paragraphs, lines, or bytes of the part, whichever is most practical
- Precede the total with the word about and place it in square brackets, such as [about 5 screens]
- If the part is printed, precede the page total with the word about and place it in square brackets, such as [about 10 p.]
- End location information with a period placed outside the closing bracket

Examples for Location (Pagination):

8. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of screens

9. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of pages

10. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of bytes

11. Part of a Database on the Internet with hyperlinks so that the pagination (extent) cannot be provided

Availability for a Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Availability:

- Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
- Insert the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the part in its entirety; do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components
- Use the URL for the entire book if the part does not have its own URL
- End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation

Specific Rules for Availability:

- Breaking long URLs
- URLs not directly addressable
- Multiple URLs

Examples for Availability:

1. Standard part of a database on the Internet with name and number/letter

2. Standard part of a database on the Internet without a name or number/letter

12. Part of a Database on the Internet with a URL not directly addressable

Language of the Part of a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Language:

- Give the language of publication if not English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

Specific Rules for Language:

- Parts appearing in more than one language

Examples for Language:

5. Part of a database on the Internet with a title in a language other than English

Notes for a Part of a Database on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Notes:

- Notes is a collective term for any further useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes:

- System requirements
- Other types of material to include in notes

Examples for Notes:

13. Part of a Database on the Internet with a note

Examples of Citations to Parts of Databases on the Internet

1. Standard part of a database on the Internet with name and number/letter

Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. 1996 - . Record No. 1928, Cataracts; [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/FMDetail.cfm?UID=1_928

Pfam [Internet]. Version 21.0. [place unknown]: Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. [date unknown] - . Accession No. PF03061, 4HBT; [cited 2007 Feb 16]. Available from: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/cgi-bin/Pfam/getacc?PF03061

2. Standard part of a database on the Internet without a name or number/letter

Jablonski S. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr. Tariverdian syndrome; [cited 2007 Mar 13]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive/20061212/mesh/jablonski/cgi/jablonski/syndrome_cgi87d6.html?term=Tariverdian+syndrome&field=name

Cornell University Poisonous Plants Informational Database [Internet]. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University, Department of Animal Science. [date unknown] - . Pyridine alkaloids; [updated 2001 Oct 4; cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/toxicagents/pyridine.html

PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] - . Single citation matcher; [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query/static/citmatch.html

3. Part of a database on the Internet with a name inferred

WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 - . [Table], GBD 2000: deaths by age, sex and cause for the year 2002; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; 1.19Mb. Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/gbd1990regionmortality2002.xls

4. Part of a database on the Internet with title containing special scripts/characters

Current Controlled Trials [Internet]. London: BioMed Central. [date unknown] - . ISRCTN13256080, A phase II study to investigate the effect of Glivec® (imatinib mesylate, formerly known as STI571) in patients with inoperable medullary thyroid carcinoma; 2007 Feb 23 [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 3 p.]. Available from: http://www.controlled-trials.com/ISRCTN13256080/.

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 - . Aberration Dmel\Ab(1;?)w^{m4000}; [cited 2007 Feb 27]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/reports/FBab0023371.html

or

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 - . Aberration Dmel\Ab(1;?)w(m4000) [cited 2007 Feb 27]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/reports/FBab0023371.html

5. Part of a database on the Internet with a title in a language other than English

Depenses en Medicaments au Canada: base de donnees sur les depenses nationales de sante [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Institut Canadien d'Information sur la Sante. 1985 - 2005. Tableau A.2, Partie 1, Depenses en medicaments par type, source de financement et en tant que part des depenses publiques, privees et totales de sante, Canada, de 1985 a 2005; [cited 2007 Mar 8]; [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/201/300/cdn_institute_for_health/depenses_medicaments/1985-2005.pdf French.

with translation

Depenses en Medicaments au Canada: base de donnees sur les depenses nationales de sante [Canadian Drug Expenditures: database of national health expenditures] [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Institut Canadien d'Information sur la Sante. 1985 - 2005. Tableau A.2, Partie 1, Depenses en medicaments par type, source de financement et en tant que part des depenses publiques, privees et totales de sante, Canada, de 1985 a 2005 [Table A.2, Part 1, Drug expenditures by type, source of financing, and how much was public expenditure, private expenditure, and totals for health, Canada, 1985-2005]; [cited 2007 Mar 8]; [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/201/300/cdn_institute_for_health/depenses_medicaments/1985-2005.pdf French.

6. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of publication separate from the date of the database as a whole

ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). 2000 Feb 29 - . Identifier NCT00287391, Sleep disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD); 2006 Feb 3 [cited 2007 Feb 22]; [about 4 screens]. Available from: http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct/show/NCT00287391?order=1

Current Controlled Trials [Internet]. London: BioMed Central. [date unknown] - . ISRCTN13256080, A phase II study to investigate the effect of Glivec® (imatinib mesylate, formerly known as STI571) in patients with inoperable medullary thyroid carcinoma; 2007 Feb 23 [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 3 p.]. Available from: http://www.controlled-trials.com/ISRCTN13256080/.

7. Part of a database on the Internet with a date of update/revision

Cornell University Poisonous Plants Informational Database [Internet]. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University, Department of Animal Science. [date unknown] - . Pyridine alkaloids; [updated 2001 Oct 4; cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/toxicagents/pyridine.html

ProQolid: Patient-Reported Outcome and Quality of Life Instruments Database [Internet]. Lyon (France): Mapi Research Institute. c2001 - . QUAlity of Life questionnaire In OSTeoporosis (QUALIOST®); [updated 2007 Jan; cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.proqolid.org/instruments/quality_of_life_questionnaire_in_osteoporosis_qualiost_sup_r_sup

PDQ®: NCI's Comprehensive Cancer Database [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Cancer Institute (US). [date unknown] - . Childhood cerebral astrocytoma/malignant glioma (PDQ®): treatment; [modified 2006 Jul 21; cited 2007 Feb 16]. Available from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/child-cerebral-astrocytoma/healthprofessional/.

8. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of screens

IMGT/HLA Database [Internet]. Release 2.16.0. Cambridge (England): European Bioinformatics Institute. 2007 Jan 12 - . Alleles with aberrant splice sites; [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/imgt/hla/help/splice_help.html

9. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of pages

Antimicrobial Resistance Information Bank [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization, Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response, Anti-infective Drug Resistance and Containment Team. 1999 - . Network Identifier INTssp-spn-sau, European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System -EARSS; 1999 Jul 2 [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 2 p.]. Available from: http://rhone.b3e.jussieu.fr/arinfobank/NetworkDisplay.php?id_network=85

Current Controlled Trials [Internet]. London: BioMed Central. [date unknown] - . ISRCTN13256080, A phase II study to investigate the effect of Glivec® (imatinib mesylate, formerly known as STI571) in patients with inoperable medullary thyroid carcinoma; 2007 Feb 23 [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 3 p.]. Available from: http://www.controlled-trials.com/ISRCTN13256080/.

10. Part of a Database on the Internet with location (pagination) expressed as number of bytes

WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 - . [Table], GBD 2000: deaths by age, sex and cause for the year 2002; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; 1.19Mb. Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/gbd1990regionmortality2002.xls

11. Part of a Database on the Internet with hyperlinks so that the pagination (extent) cannot be provided

WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 - . Pedigree browser for MSaa; [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/db/searches/pedigree?name=MSaa

Entrez Genome [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), National Center for Biotechnology Information. [date unknown] - . Haloarcula marismortui ATCC 43049 plasmid pNG200, complete sequence; [cited 2007 Feb 27]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=genome&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=Overview&list_uids=18013

12. Part of a Database on the Internet with a URL not directly addressable

Reinhardt V, Reinhardt A. Environmental Enrichment for Primates: Annotated Database on Environmental Enrichment and Refinement of Husbandry for Nonhuman Primates [Internet]. Washington: Animal Welfare Institute. 1998 Jul 1 - . Case 1896, Acute staphylococcal endocarditis; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://project.lse.ualberta.ca/pathology/ by clicking on Keyword Search and entering the case number under Fast Find.

Cohen BA, Lehmann CU. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 - . Pellagra_1_031007; [updated 2007 Feb 19; cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/ by entering pellagra in the Quick Search box.

EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005. Susceptibility results for E. coli isolates in Denmark (DK) in 2005; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/database/ by selecting Denmark, 2005, E. coli, Aminoglycosides, Table.

13. Part of a Database on the Internet with a note

FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 -   . Aberration Dmel\Ab(1;?)w^{m4000}; [cited 2007 Feb 27]. Available from: http://fly-base.bio.indiana.edu/reports/FBab0023371.html <mark>System Requirements: Compatible with Internet Explorer Mac 5.2 and Internet Explorer 6; Internet Explorer 7 is incompatible.</mark>

WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   . Pedigree browser for MSaa; [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/db/searches/pedigree?name=MSaa <mark>WormBase is supported by a grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute at the US National Institutes of Health # P41 HG02223 and the British Medical Research Council.</mark>

C. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Contributions to Databases on the Internet

The general format for a reference to a contribution to a database on the Internet, including punctuation:

- without a separate date of publication for the contribution:

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date of publication for the contribution.

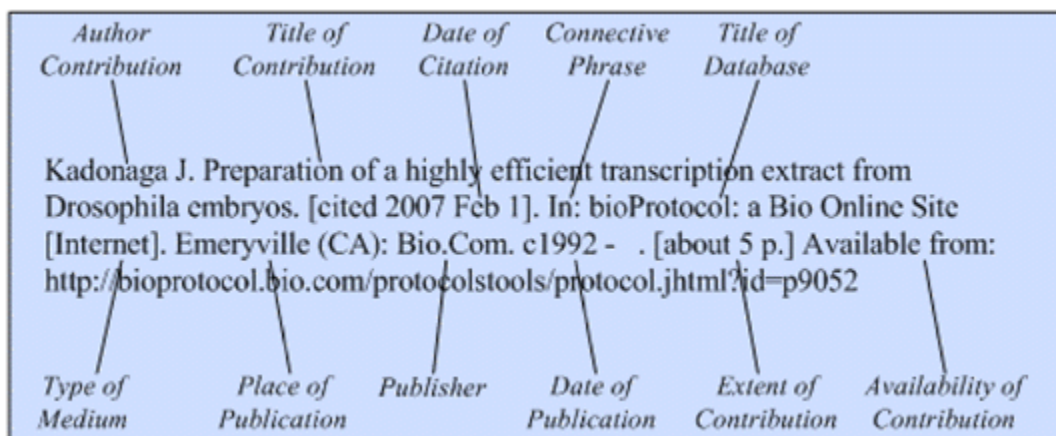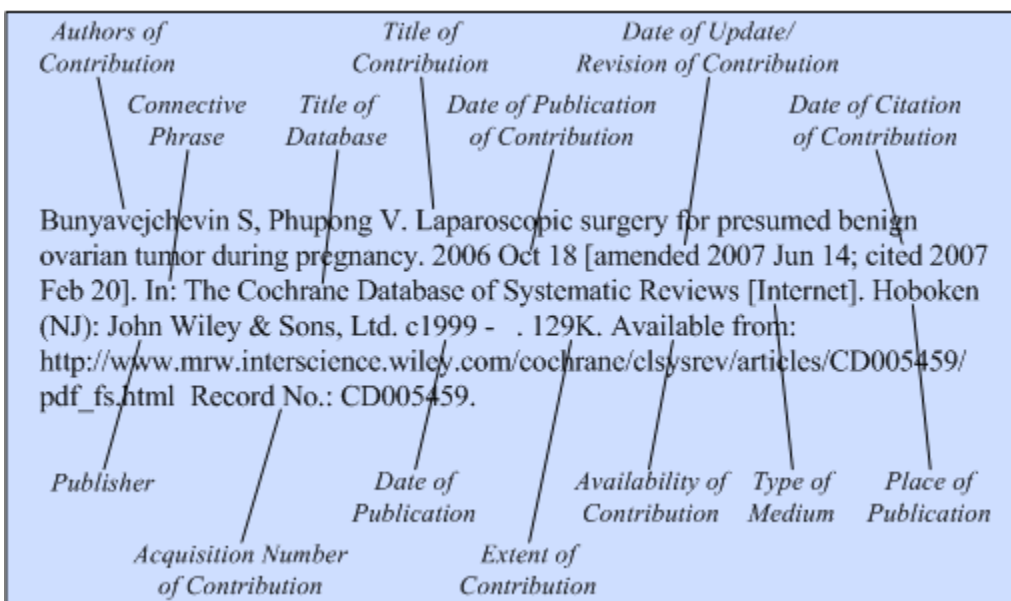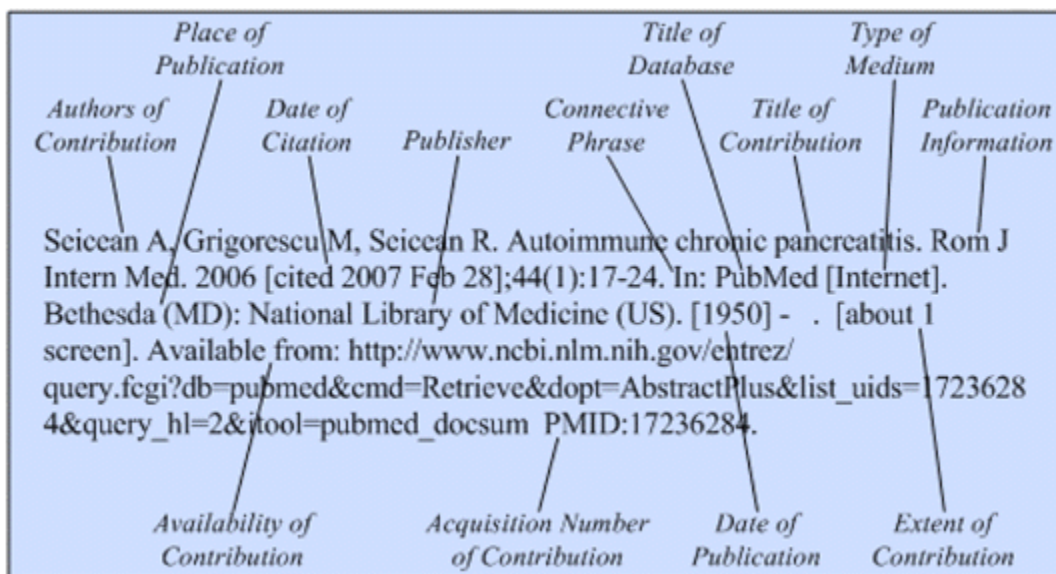**- with a separate date of publication for the contribution:**

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date of publication for the contribution.

- with complete publication information for the contribution (see text below for clarification):

Seicean A, Grigorescu M, Seicean R. Autoimmune chronic pancreatitis. Rom J Intern Med. 2006 [cited 2007 Feb 28];44(1):17-24. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/ query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=1723628 4&query_hl=2&itool=pubmed_docsum PMID:17236284.

Labels in figure: Place of Publication, Title of Database, Type of Medium, Authors of Contribution, Date of Citation, Publisher, Connective Phrase, Title of Contribution, Publication Information, Availability of Contribution, Acquisition Number of Contribution, Date of Publication, Extent of Contribution

Illustration of the general format for a reference to a contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the contribution.

Examples of Citations to Contributions to Databases on the Internet

Contributions are separately identified records, sections, or other portions of Internet databases that are provided by individuals or organizations other than the database builders. They thus have distinct authorship.

There are two types of contributions: those written expressly for the database, such as a review produced for the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and those written for a primary publication such as a journal or book that is cited in the database. A journal article in a bibliographic database such as PubMed is an example of the latter. The first type of contribution contains only an author and title, and sometimes a date of publication; it has no place of publication, publisher, or other publication information separate from the database. The second type, however, contains full publication information.

A reference should start with the individual or organization with responsibility for the intellectual content of the publication. Begin a reference to a contribution with information about the contribution, followed by the word "In:" and information about the database. Use date of citation and the availability (URL) for the contribution, not the database.

Although directions are provided here for creating citations to items published elsewhere and cited in a database, this format for contributions should rarely be used in a reference list. Unless only information found in the database record is used, articles, books, and other publications should be located directly and cited as their original form. This will also assure that any possible errors introduced in creating the database record will not be continued.

In large bibliographies it is usually not practical to identify the source for each citation, but the overall sources used should be identified in introductory text.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Contributions to Databases on the Internet.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Contributions to Databases on the Internet.

Citation Rules with Examples for Contributions to Databases on the Internet

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author (R) | Author Affiliation (O) | Title (R) | Publication Information (R) | Date of Update/Revision (R) | Date of Citation (R) | Connective Phrase (R) | Database (R) | Extent(Pagination)( ) | Availability (R) | Acquisition Number (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Author of a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Author:

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author
- Capitalize names and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors, regardless of the number
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space
- End author information with a period

Specific Rules for Author:

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- Organizations as author
- Options for author names

Examples for Author:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item
2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item
3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item
4. Contribution to a database on the Internet with organization as author

Author Affiliation for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Author Affiliation:

- Enter the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country

- Use commas to separate parts of the affiliation
- Place the affiliation in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its author by a space
- Follow the affiliation with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis, unless it is the affiliation of the last author, then use a period

Specific Rules for Author Affiliation:

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names for affiliations not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

Examples for Author Affiliation:

5. Contribution to a database on the Internet with author affiliation

Title of a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Title:

- Enter the title of the contribution as it appears in the database, in the original language
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it

Specific Rules for Title:

- Titles not in English
- Titles in more than one language
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Examples for Title:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item
2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item
3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item
6. Contribution to a database on the Internet with title in a language other than English

Publication Information for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Publication Information:

- If the contribution is an item published elsewhere and cited in the database, provide complete publication information according to the other chapters in this guide, i.e. Chapter 1A for journal articles, Chapter 2 for books, etc.
- If the contribution was written for the database, enter the date of publication (when provided) if it differs from the date of the database as a whole

- Always give the year of publication

- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.

- Include the month and day of publication, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May 13

- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan

- End date information with a space

Specific Rules for Date of Publication:

- Locating the date of publication

- Multiple years of publication

- Non-English names for months

- Seasons instead of months

- Date of publication and date of copyright

- No date of publication, but a date of copyright

- No date of publication or copyright can be found

- Options for date of publication

Examples for Date of Publication:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item

2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item

3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item

Date of Update/Revision for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Contributions to databases may be updated or revised separately from the database as a whole

- Begin update/revision information with a left square bracket

- Use whatever word for update or revision is provided, such as updated or modified

- Always give the year of update/revision

- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.

- Include the month and day of update/revision, if provided, after the year, such as 2006 May 5

- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan

- End update/revision information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Date of Update/Revision:

- Locating the date of update/revision

- Non-English names for months

- Seasons instead of months

- Both a date of update and a date of revision

- Database also has a date of update/revision

Examples for Date of Update/Revision:

7. Contribution to a database on the Internet with date of update/revision

Date of Citation for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Citation:

- Give the date the contribution was seen on the Internet
- Include the year month and day in that order, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- If a Date of Update/Revision is given, place the date of citation after it and follow both dates with a right square bracket
- If no date of update/revision is given, place citation date information in square brackets
- End date information with a period placed outside the closing bracket

Specific Rules for Date of Citation:

- Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation

Examples for Date of Citation:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item
2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item
3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item

Connective Phrase for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Connective Phrase:

- Place a space and the word "In" after the title (and any dates) of the contribution
- Follow "In" with a colon and a space

Examples for Connective Phrase:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item
2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item
3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item

Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for a Database on the Internet:

- For all components except Date of Citation and the Availability (URL), cite according to Chapter 24A Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet. For these components elements use the instructions below.

Extent(Pagination)

General Rules for Extent (Pagination):

- If the extent is not provided by the database, calculate the extent as the total number of screens, paragraphs, lines, or bytes of the database record or other contribution, whichever is most practical
- If the extent is calculated, precede the total with the word about and place it in square brackets, such as [about 15 screens]
- If the contribution is printed, precede the page total with the word about and place it in square brackets, such as [about 10 p.]

- If the contribution contains hyperlinks, it is not possible to provide the extent
- End extent information with a period

Specific Rules for Extent (Pagination)

- Extent for items published elsewhere and cited in the database

Examples for Extent (Pagination):

8. Contribution to a database on the Internet with extent provided by the database

9. Contribution to a database on the Internet with extent calculated

Availability for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Availability:

- Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
- Insert the entire Uniform Resource Locator (URL); do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components
- End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation

Specific Rules for Availability:

- Breaking long URLs
- URLs not directly addressable
- Multiple URLs

Examples for Availability:

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item

2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item

3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item

Acquisition Number for a Contribution to a Database (optional)

General Rules for Acquisition Number:

- Give the record number or other acquisition number assigned to the contribution by the database
- Precede the number with the identifying wording used by the database, such as Record No. or PMID
- Use Acquisition No. if the database does not identify the number
- Follow the wording with a colon and a space, then add the number, such as PMID: 17236284
- End number information with a period

Examples for Acquisition Number:

10. Contribution to a database on the Internet with an acquisition number

Language for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Language:

- Give the language of publication of the contribution if not English
- Capitalize the language name

- Follow the language name with a period

Specific Rules for Language:

- Contributions appearing in more than one language

Examples for Language:

6. Contribution to a database on the Internet with title in a language other than English

Notes for a Contribution to a Database on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Notes:

- Notes is a collective term for any further useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes:

- System requirements
- Other types of material to include in notes

Examples for Notes:

11. Contribution to a database on the Internet with a note

Examples of Citations to Contributions to Databases on the Internet

1. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet without a separate date for the item

Kadonaga J. Preparation of a highly efficient transcription extract from *Drosophila* embryos. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. In: bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 - . [about 5 p.] Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/protocol.jhtml?id=p9052

2. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with a separate date for the item

Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18 [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 - . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.inter-science.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

Jordan S, Schnepf M, Boeckner L. Hispanic food frequency. 1996 Sep 20 [cited 2007 Feb 16]. In: Nutrition Education for Diverse Audiences [Internet]. Urbana (IL): University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences. [date unknown] - . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://necd.aces.uiuc.edu/inter2_search.cgi?ind=853868171

Rotchford JK. Single-use acupuncture needles: scanning electron-microscopy of needle-tips [review]. 2002 Apr [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] - . [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/wkstone/webkey-stone.py?Profile=ABarticles/ search_whole_review.prof&ReviewID=146&UserID=biz_acubriefs Review ID: 146.

British Cardiovascular Intervention Society. Number of coronary bypass operations and percutaneous coronary interventions per year 1980-2004, United Kingdom. 2005 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Allender S, Peto V, Rayner M, Scarborough P, Boxer A. heartstats: British Heart Foundation Statistics Database [Internet]. London: British Heart Foundation. c2003 - [updated 2006 Nov 3]. [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.heartstats.org/temp/Figsp3.3spweb06.xls

3. Standard contribution to a database on the Internet with complete publication information for the item

Frank CD, Adler DG. Post-ERCP pancreatitis and its prevention. Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2006 Dec [cited 2007 Mar 9];3(12):680-8. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] - . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve &dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17130878&query_hl=2&itool= pubmed_docsum PMID: 17130878.

Beaver BV. The veterinarian's encyclopedia of animal behavior. Ames (IA): Iowa State University Press; 1994 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 307 p. In: WorldCat [Internet]. Dublin (OH): OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. 1971 - . [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://firstsearch.oclc.org/WebZ/FSFETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessio-nid=fsappd-50507-ez31hdf6-76zk93: entitypagenum=15:0:recno=1:resultset=3:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html :entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1:numrecs=1 Accession No: OCLC: 30700481.

4. Contribution to a database on the Internet with organization as author

British Cardiovascular Intervention Society. Number of coronary bypass operations and percutaneous coronary interventions per year 1980-2004, United Kingdom. 2005 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Allender S, Peto V, Rayner M, Scarborough P, Boxer A. heartstats: British Heart Foundation Statistics Database [Internet]. London: British Heart Foundation. c2003 -　[updated 2006 Nov 3]. [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.heartstats.org/temp/Figsp3.3spweb06.xls

5. Contribution to a database on the Internet with author affiliation

Kadonaga J (University of California, San Diego, CA). Preparation of a highly efficient transcription extract from *Drosophila* embryos. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. In: bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -　. [about 5 p.] Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/protocol.jhtml?id=p9052

6. Contribution to a database on the Internet with title in a language other than English

Stegenga B, de Bont LG. [Diagnosis and classification of orofacial pain by dental and general practitioners]. Ned Tijdschr Tandheelkd. 2006 Nov [cited 2007 Mar 9];113(11):437-41. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -　. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17147024&query_hl=6&itool=pubmed_docsum PMID: 17147024. Dutch.

Piccot-Crezollet C, Casamatta JM, Lepage OM. [Digital semiological anesthesia in horses: technique and elements of interpretation]. Can Vet J. 2005 Sep [cited 2007 Mar 9];46(9):807-13. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US). [date unknown] -　. [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&CNT= 20&CMD=horse&SL=Submit&DATE=2000&DTBL=G%7C&LANG= FRE%7C&STARTDB=AGRIDB Call No.: 41.8 R3224. French.

Loyber I, Varela SB. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; c2002 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -　. [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678&Search_Code= FT*&PID=t@ODI%3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@%3EIm@NIo@%3F%3C&SEQ= 20070312150312&CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

with translation of original language provided

Stegenga B, de Bont LG. Diagnostiek en classificatie van orofaciale pijnen in de eerste lijn [Diagnosis and classification of orofacial pain by dental and general practitioners]. Ned Tijdschr Tandheelkd. 2006 Nov [cited 2007 Mar 9];113(11):437-41. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -　. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17147024&query_hl=6&itool=pubmed_docsum PMID: 17147024. Dutch.

Piccot-Crezollet C, Casamatta JM, Lepage OM. Anesthesies semiologiques digitales chez le cheval: technique et elements d'interpretation [Digital semiological anesthesia in horses: technique and elements of interpretation]. Can Vet J. 2005 Sep [cited 2007 Mar 9];46(9):807-13. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US). [date unknown] -　. [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&CNT= 20&CMD=horse&SL=Submit&DATE=2000&DTBL=G%7C&LANG= FRE%7C&STARTDB=AGRIDB French.

Loyber I, Varela SB. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido [Neurophysiological basis of pain: referred pain]. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; c2002. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/ Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678&Search_Code= FT*&PID=t@ODI%3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@% 3EIm@NIo@%3F%3C&SEQ=20070312150312 &CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

7. Contribution to a database on the Internet with date of update/revision

Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18 [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.inter-science.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

8. Contribution to a database on the Internet with extent provided by the database

Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18 [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.inter-science.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

9. Contribution to a database on the Internet with extent calculated

Jordan S, Schnepf M, Boeckner L. Hispanic food frequency. 1996 Sep 20 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Nutrition Education for Diverse Audiences [Internet]. Urbana (IL): University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences. [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://necd.aces.uiuc.edu/ inter2_search.cgi?ind=853868171

10. Contribution to a database on the Internet with an acquisition number

Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18 [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.inter-science.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

Couzos S, Murray RB, editors. Aboriginal primary health care: an evidence-based approach. 2nd ed. New York: Oxford University Press; 2003 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 658 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/ cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101195240&Search_Code= FT*&PID=IPoRW%3D_IlHOHp@oRq-XoRm@oRo%3C%3C%3C& SEQ=20070309151319&CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101195240.

11. Contribution to a database on the Internet with a note

Beaver BV. The veterinarian's encyclopedia of animal behavior. Ames (IA): Iowa State University Press; 1994 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 307 p. In: WorldCat [Internet]. Dublin (OH): OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. 1971 -   . [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://firstsearch.oclc.org/WebZ/FSFETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessio-nid=fsappd-50507-ez31hdf6-76zk93: entitypagenum=15:0:recno=1:resultset=3:format=FI:next=html/ record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html :entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1:numrecs=1 Accession No: OCLC: 30700481. Subscription required to view.

Rotchford JK. Single-use acupuncture needles: scanning electron-microscopy of needle-tips [review]. 2002 Apr [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] -   . [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/wkstone/ webkeystone.py?Profile=ABarticles/search_whole_review.prof&ReviewID=146&UserID=biz_acubriefs Review ID: 146. Acubriefs was established by a grant from the Medical Acupuncture Research Foundation (MARF).

Box 1: Determining the author if there is no standard title page:

Some databases/retrieval systems on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the names of the authors. When there is no title page:

• Look at the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the site

• Do not assume that an individual named as Web master or contact person is the author; he or she most probably is not, especially for sites produced by large organizations

• Do not assume that a name in a copyright statement, such as "copyright 1997 by John A. Smith", is the author

• If the only personal name given in a site is associated with a copyright statement, use that individual's name as the publisher

• Many sites will display an organization's name rather than a person's name. Place the organization in the publisher position when the organization appears to be serving as both author and publisher.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 2: Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them:

• Keep hyphens in surnames

Estelle Palmer-Canton   *becomes*   Palmer-Canton E

Ahmed El-Assmy   *becomes*   El-Assmy A

• Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'

Alan D. O'Brien   *becomes*   O'Brien AD

James O. L'Esperance   *becomes*   L'Esperance JO

U. S'adeh   *becomes*   S'adeh U

• Omit all other punctuation in surnames

Charles A. St. James   *becomes*   St James CA

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 3: Other surname rules:

- Keep prefixes in surnames

    Lama Al Bassit   *becomes*   Al Bassit L

    Jiddeke M. van de Kamp   *becomes*   van de Kamp JM

    Gerard de Pouvourville   *becomes*   de Pouvourville G

- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

    Sergio Lopez Moreno   *becomes*   Lopez Moreno S

    Jaime Mier y Teran   *becomes*   Mier y Teran J

    Virginie Halley des Fontaines   *becomes*   Halley des Fontaines V

    [If you cannot determine from the opening screens whether a surname is compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look elsewhere in the site for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

        Å   *treated as*   A

        Ø   *treated as*   O

        Ç   *treated as*   C

        Ł   *treated as*   L

        à   *treated as*   a

        ĝ   *treated as*   g

        ñ   *treated as*   n

        ü   *treated as*   u

    ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

        æ   *treated as*   ae

        œ   *treated as*   oe

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 4: Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle:

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

    Jean-Louis Lagrot   *becomes*   Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle

    D'Arcy Hart   *becomes*   Hart D

    W. St. John Patterson   *becomes*   Patterson WS

    De la Broquerie Fortier   *becomes*   Fortier D

    Craig McC. Brooks   *becomes*   Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

    Ch. Wunderly   *becomes*   Wunderly C

    C. Fr. Erdman   *becomes*   Erdman CF

- For non-English names that are romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

    Iu. A. Iakontov   *becomes*   Iakontov IuA

    G. Th. Tsakalos   *becomes*   Tsakalos GTh

Box 5: Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name:

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

    James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S.   *becomes*   Reed JA

    Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D.   *becomes*   Schmidt K

    Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army   *becomes*   Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

    Sir Frances Hildebrand   *becomes*   Hildebrand F

    Dr. Jane Eberhard   *becomes*   Eberhard J

    Captain R.C. Williams   *becomes*   Williams RC

Box 6: Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III:

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

    Examples:

    Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

    James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

    John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

    Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 7: Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean):

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

    Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

    G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

    Å *treated as* A

    Ø *treated as* O

    Ç *treated as* C

    Ł *treated as* L

    à *treated as* a

    ĝ *treated as* g

    ñ *treated as* n

    ü *treated as* u

    ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

    æ *treated as* ae

    œ *treated as* oe

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 8: Non-English words for editor:

- Translate the word found for editor into English. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.

- If not translated, ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

  ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      Å *treated as* A

      Ø *treated as* O

      Ç *treated as* C

      Ł *treated as* L

      à *treated as* a

      ĝ *treated as* g

      ñ *treated as* n

      ü *treated as* u

  ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ *treated as* ae

      œ *treated as* oe

- To assist in identifying editors, below is a brief list of non-English words for editor:

Language	Word for Editor
French	redacteur
	editeur
German	redakteur
	herausgeber
Italian	redattore
	curatore
	editore
Russian	redaktor
	izdatel
Spanish	redactor
	editor

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author/Editor

Box 9: Organizations as author:

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may be an author.

• Omit "The" preceding an organizational name

   The American Cancer Society *becomes* American Cancer Society

• If a division or another part of an organization is included in the publication, give the parts of the name in descending hierarchical order, separated by commas

   American Medical Association, Committee on Ethics.

   International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division.

   American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Outcomes, Working Group.

• When citing organizations that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix E)

   National Academy of Sciences (US).

   Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow Transplantation Team (GB).

• Separate two or more different organizations by a semicolon

   Canadian Association of Orthodontists; Canadian Dental Association.

   American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine; American College of Emergency Physicians, Pediatric Committee.

• If both individuals and an organization or organizations appear on the opening screens of a database/retrieval system as authors, use the names of the individuals as the author. Give the organization at the end of the reference as a note, if desired. For example:

   Authors are members of the Washington Genetics Database Team.

• For names of organizations in languages other than English:

   ○ Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. Follow a non-English name with a translation when possible. Place all translations in square brackets.

      Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR.

      Universitatsmedizin Berlin.

      Nordisk Anaestesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

   ○ Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html]. Follow a non-English name with a translation when possible. Place all translations in square brackets.

      Rossiiskoe Respiratornoe Obshchestvo [Russian Respiratory Society].

      or

      [Russian Respiratory Society].

   ○ Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Place all translations in square brackets.

      [Chinese Medical Society].

   ○ Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

      ■ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

         À *treated as* A

24-49

Ø   *treated as*   O

Ç   *treated as*   C

Ł   *treated as*   L

à   *treated as*   a

ĝ   *treated as*   g

ñ   *treated as*   n

ü   *treated as*   u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

    æ   *treated as*   ae

    œ   *treated as*   oe

Box 10: No author can be found:

- If no person or organization can be found as the author but editors or translators are present, begin the reference with the names of the editors or translators. Follow the same rules as used for author names, but end the list of names with a comma and the specific role, that is, editor(s) or translator(s).

    Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] - [modified 2006 Jul; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the author and no editors or translators are given, begin the reference with the title of the database/retrieval system. Do not use anonymous.

    Rat Atlas [Internet]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging. c2007 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.loni.ucla.edu/Atlases/Atlas_Detail.jsp?atlas_id=1

Box 11: Options for author names:

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing authors, but are acceptable options:

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon and a space.

    Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A.

    Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T.

- If space is a consideration, the number of authors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three authors. Follow the last named author by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

    Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al.

    Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, and others.

Box 12: Abbreviations in affiliations:

• Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

  Examples:

    Acad. for Academy

    Assoc. for Association

    Co. for Company

    Coll. for College

    Corp. for Corporation

    Dept. for Department

    Div. for Division

    Inst. for Institute or Institution

    Soc. for Society

    Univ. for University

    See Appendix C for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

• Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See Appendix E for a list of these.

• Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See Appendix D for codes of selected countries.

• Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 13: E-mail address included:

• Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space

• Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication

• Do not end an e-mail address with a period

• Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation

  Example:

    Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov), de la Cruz FF (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD. delacruz@nichd.nih.gov).

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 14: Organizational names for affiliations not in English:

- Give the affiliation of all authors or only the first author

- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see Appendix E), and the country name or ISO country code (see Appendix D) if non-US. Place the affiliation in parentheses.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English organization names found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

    Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain).

    Marubini E (Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Universita degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy), Rebora P, Reina G.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

    Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucarest, Romania), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, Zodieru-Popa I.

    Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, Tikhomirova OS, Brezhneva TV, Hanson KP, Vasilyev VB, Mandelshtam MY.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)

    Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, Ishii T, Kubo A, Ishida T.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    o Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

    > Å *treated as* A
    >
    > Ø *treated as* O
    >
    > Ç *treated as* C
    >
    > Ł *treated as* L
    >
    > à *treated as* a
    >
    > ĝ *treated as* g
    >
    > ñ *treated as* n
    >
    > ü *treated as* u

    o Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

    > æ *treated as* ae
    >
    > œ *treated as* oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries when possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 15: Names for cities and countries not in English:

• Use the English form for names of cities and countries when possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

      Moskva *becomes* Moscow

      Wien *becomes* Vienna

      Italia *becomes* Italy

      Espana *becomes* Spain

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 16: Determining the title if there is no standard title page:

While many databases/retrieval systems on the Internet display a traditional title page and clearly state the title, some sites do not. When there is no title page:

• Look for the most prominent (usually the largest) wording on the opening screen

• Look at the title bar of the Web browser (generally in the top left corner)

• Look for the title in the source code of the database/retrieval system if it is displayed by the Web browser

• If a title cannot be determined, construct a title by using the first series of words on the screen; place the constructed title in square brackets

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Title

Box 17: Titles not in English:

• Provide the title in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

> Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp Italian.

• Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

> TSitokhrom Baza Dannykh [Internet].

• Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place translated titles in square brackets.

> Zhong yi yao jie du wen xian zi liao ku [Internet].
>
> *or*
>
> [Database on Chinese Medicine for Drug Addiction] [Internet].

• Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

   ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

   > Å   *treated as*   A
   >
   > Ø   *treated as*   O
   >
   > Ç   *treated as*   C
   >
   > Ł   *treated as*   L
   >
   > à   *treated as*   a
   >
   > ĝ   *treated as*   g
   >
   > ñ   *treated as*   n
   >
   > ü   *treated as*   u

   ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

   > æ   *treated as*   ae
   >
   > œ   *treated as*   oe

• Reproduce the title as closely as possible to the wording that appears on the screen, duplicating capitalization, spacing, and punctuation

• Provide an English translation after the original language or romanized title when possible; place translations in square brackets

> Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Health Information System] [Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp Italian.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Title

Box 18: Titles in more than one language:

- If a database/retrieval system title is written in several languages:

  ○ Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens

  ○ List all languages of publication after the availability statement

  ○ Separate the languages by commas

  ○ End the list of languages with a period
    Example:

    ORPHANET: Maladies Rares Medicaments Orphelins [Internet]. Paris: INSERM. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.orpha.net/. French, German, Spanish, English, Italian, Portuguese.

- If a database/retrieval system has equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:

  ○ Give all titles in the order in which they are found on the opening screens

  ○ Place an equals sign with a space before and after between each title

  ○ List the particular languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement

  ○ End the list of languages with a period
    Example:

    Cardiovascular Disease Surveillance On-line = Surveillance des Maladies Cardio-vasculaires en Direct [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada. [1950] -   [updated 2002 Jul 30; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://dsol-smed.phac-aspc.gc.ca/dsol-smed/cvd/index%5Fe.html English, French.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Title

Box 19: Titles ending in punctuation other than a period:

- Most titles end in a period. Place [Internet] inside period.

  Rat Atlas [Internet]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.loni.ucla.edu/Atlases/Atlas_Detail.jsp?atlas_id=1

- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [Internet] with a period

  Is Your Doctor Certified? [Internet]. Evanston (IL): American Board of Medical Specialties. c2006 -   [updated 2006 Mar 17; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.abms.org/newsearch.asp

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Title

Box 20: Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character:

- Reproduce the title of a database/retrieval system as closely as possible to the wording that appears on the screen, duplicating capitalization, spacing, and punctuation

  arXiv.org e-Print archive

  CD40Lbase: Mutation registry for X-linked Hyper-IgM syndrome

  dbGaP

  HbVar

  eSkeletons Project

  NCI DIS 3D Database

  von Willebrand Disease Database

- Retain special characters in titles when possible

  ERGO™

  PDQ®: NCI's Comprehensive Cancer Database

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

  Database of β-Amino Acids

  may become

  Database of Beta-Amino Acids

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

  TiO_2 Nanoparticles

  may become

  TiO(2) Nanoparticles

Box 21: No title can be found:

- Under rare circumstances a database does not appear to have any title; the database simply begins with the records in it. In this unusual circumstance:
  - Construct a title based on the content of the records
  - Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful
  - Place the constructed title in square brackets

Box 22: Titles ending in punctuation other than a period:

• Most titles end in a period. Place the closing period after the content type and type of medium.

   Rat Atlas [database on the Internet]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging. c2007 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.loni.ucla.edu/Atlases/Atlas_Detail.jsp?atlas_id=1

• If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place the content type and type of medium in square brackets after the title and end title information with a period.

   Is Your Doctor Certified? [database on the Internet]. Evanston (IL): American Board of Medical Specialties. c2006 - [updated 2006 Mar 17; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.abms.org/newsearch.asp

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Content Type

Box 23: Titles not in English:

• If a translation of a title is provided, put it in square brackets

• Place the content type and type of medium (Internet) in square brackets after the translation

   Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Health Information System] [database on the Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp Italian.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Content Type

Box 24: Both a content type and a type of medium:

• Give the content type (database or retrieval system) and the word "on" before the type of medium (Internet) in the same square brackets

   EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [database on the Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

   DialogWeb [retrieval system on the Internet]. Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. c1997 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Type of Medium

Box 25: Titles ending in punctuation other than a period:

• Most titles end in a period. Place [Internet] inside the period.

   Rat Atlas [Internet]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging. c2007 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.loni.ucla.edu/Atlases/Atlas_Detail.jsp?atlas_id=1

• If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [Internet] with a period

   Is Your Doctor Certified? [Internet]. Evanston (IL): American Board of Medical Specialties. c2006 - [updated 2006 Mar 17; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.abms.org/newsearch.asp

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Type of Medium

Box 26: Titles not in English:

- If a translation of a title is provided, give the translation in square brackets after the original language or romanized title
- Place Internet in square brackets following the translation
- End with a period
  Example:

  Sistema Informativo Sanitario [Health Information System] [Internet]. Rome: Ministero della Salute, Direzione General del
  Sistema Informativo e Statistico. 1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ministerosalute.it/servizio/datisis.jsp
  Italian.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Type of Medium

Box 27: Abbreviation rules for editions:

- Abbreviate common words found in edition statements, if desired:

Word	Abbreviation
edition	ed.
abbreviated	abbr.
abridged	abr.
American	Am.
augmented	augm.
authorized	authoriz.
English	Engl.
enlarged	enl.
expanded	expand.
illustrated	ill.
modified	mod.
original	orig.
reprint(ed)	repr.
revised	rev.
special	spec.
translation	transl.
translated	

   For additional abbreviations, see ISO 832:1994 - *Rules for the abbreviation of bibliographic terms*.

- Follow abbreviated words with a period and end all edition information with a period

  3rd rev. ed.

  1st Engl. ed.

- Do not abbreviate the following words used in Internet editions:

  version

  release

  update

  level

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Edition

Box 28: Non-English words for editions:

• For non-English edition statements in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):

  ○ Provide the name in the original language

  ○ Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one

  ○ Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words

  ○ Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ■ Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

      À *treated as* A

      Ø *treated as* O

      Ç *treated as* C

      Ł *treated as* L

      à *treated as* a

      ĝ *treated as* g

      ñ *treated as* n

      ü *treated as* u

    ■ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ *treated as* ae

      œ *treated as* oe

  ○ Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.

  ○ Separate the edition from the title proper by a space

  ○ Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement

  ○ Follow abbreviated words by a period and end edition information with a period
  Examples:

      Ed. 1a.

      5. ed. interamente riv. e aggiornata.

      2. ed. veneta.

      Nuova ed.

      Seconda ed.

      4a ed. rev. e ampliada.

      2° ed. ampliada y actualizada.

• For an edition statement in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew:

  ○ Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

  ○ Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one

  ○ Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words

  ○ Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

      Examples: ĉ or ç *becomes* c

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
- Follow abbreviated words by a period and end all edition information with a period
  Examples:

  Izd. 3., perer. i dop.

  2. dopunjeno izd.

  2. ekd. epeux.

  3. ekd.

- For an edition statement in a character-based language such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean:

  - Transliterate or translate the words for edition
  - Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
  - Use the capitalization system of the particular language
  - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
    Examples:

    ŏ   *becomes*   o

    ū   *becomes*   u

  - Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
  - Separate the edition from the title by a space
  - Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
  - End all edition information with a period
    Examples:

    Shohan.

    Dai 1-han.

    Dai 3-pan.

    Di 3 ban.

    Cai se ban, Xianggang di 1 ban.

    Che 6-p'an.

- To help identify editions in other languages, below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any (n.a. = not abbreviated):

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
Danish	oplag	n.a.
	udgave	
Dutch	uitgave	uitg.
	editie	ed.
Finnish	julkaisu	julk.
French	edition	ed.
German	Ausgabe	Ausg.
	Auflage	Aufl.
Greek	ekdosis	ekd.
Italian	edizione	ed.

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
Norwegian	publikasjon	publ.
	utgave	utg.
Portuguese	edicao	ed.
Russian	izdanie	izd.
	publikacija	publ.
Spanish	edicion	ed.
	publicacion	publ.
Swedish	upplaga	n.a.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Edition

Box 29: Both an edition and a version:

If a database/retrieval system on the Internet provides information for both an edition and a version:

• Give both, in the order presented

• Separate the two statements with a semicolon and a space

• End edition/version information with a period

   Examples:

      2nd ed.; Version 2.0.

      Version 3.0; Student ed.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Edition

Box 30: First editions:

• If a database/retrieval system does not carry an edition statement, assume it is the first or only edition

• Use 1st ed. only when you know that subsequent editions have been published and you are citing the earlier one

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Edition

Box 31: More than one type of secondary author:

A database/retrieval system may have several types of secondary author.

• List all of them in the order they are given on the opening screens

• Separate each type of secondary author with the accompanying role by a semicolon

• End secondary author information with a period

   Examples:

      Smith BC, editor; Carson HT, illustrator.

      Graber AF, Longstreet RG, translators; Johnson CT, Marks C, Huston MA, illustrators.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Editor and other Secondary Authors

Box 32: Secondary author performing more than one role:

If the same secondary author performs more than one role:

• List all of them in the order they are given in the publication

• Separate the roles by "and"

• End secondary author information with a period
    Example:

    Jones AB, editor and translator.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Editor and other Secondary Authors

Box 33: Non-English names for secondary authors:

• Translate the word found for editor, translator, illustrator, or other secondary author into English if possible. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.

• If not translated, ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

  ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      À   *treated as*   A

      Ø   *treated as*   O

      Ç   *treated as*   C

      Ł   *treated as*   L

      à   *treated as*   a

      ĝ   *treated as*   g

      ñ   *treated as*   n

      ü   *treated as*   u

  ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ   *treated as*   ae

      œ   *treated as*   oe

• Below is a brief list of non-English words for secondary authors:

Language	Word for Editor	Word for Translator	Word for Producer	Word for Illustrator
French	redacteur editeur	traducteur	producteur	illustrateur
German	redakteur herausgeber	ubersetzer dolmetscher	produzent produzentin	illustrator
Italian	redattore curatore editore	traduttore	produttore	disegnatore
Russian	redaktor izdatel	perevodchik	rezhisser	konstruktor
Spanish	redactor	traductor	productor	ilustrador

24-62

Language	Word for Editor	Word for Translator	Word for Producer	Word for Illustrator
	editor		productora	

Box 34: Organization as editor or other secondary author:

An organization may be listed as an editor or other secondary author.

• Follow the instructions for entering the organizational name found under Organizations as author

• Place a comma, space, and the word editor, producer, or other role after the organization name

   Advisory Committee on Existing Chemicals of Environmental Relevance, editor.

• Separate multiple organizations by a semicolon

   ADICAP; ICG Memoire Directe, producers.

Box 35: Locating the place of publication if there is no standard title page:

When databases/retrieval systems on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the place of publication:

• Look at the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the site

• If it is not in one of these locations, try to obtain it from a link within the site, usually under a "contact us" or similar link

• Look in the source code for the database/retrieval system if it is displayed by the Web browser

• If the place cannot be determined from the site itself:

   ○ Place the name in square brackets if the city can be reasonably inferred. For example, Chicago as the place of publication of a database/retrieval system issued by the American Medical Association.

      Cohen BA, Lehmann CU. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 -   [updated 2007 Jan 29; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/.

   ○ Put the words "place unknown" in square brackets if it is not possible to infer or otherwise locate the city

      Pfam [Internet]. Version 21.0. [place unknown]: Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. [date unknown] -   [updated Nov 2006; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Pfam/.

Box 36: Non-US cities:

- Use the anglicized form of a city name, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva, when possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å	*treated as*	A
Ø	*treated as*	O
Ç	*treated as*	C
Ł	*treated as*	L
à	*treated as*	a
ĝ	*treated as*	g
ñ	*treated as*	n
ü	*treated as*	u

  - Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ	*treated as*	ae
œ	*treated as*	oe

- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see Appendix E), placed in parentheses:

  Montreal (QC):

  Ottawa (ON):

  Vancouver (BC):

- For cities in other countries, if the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the country name, either written in full or as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D). Place the country name or code in parentheses.

  London:

  Rome:

  Paris:

  Madrid:

  but

  Malaga (Spain): or Malaga (ES):

  Basel (Switzerland): or Basel (CH):

  Oxford (England): or Oxford (GB):

- As an option, use the country name or country code after all cities not in the US or Canada

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Place of Publication

Box 37: Joint publication:

Two or more organizations may co-publish a database/retrieval system.

- Use the city of the first organization found on the opening screens (or on "contact us" or other links if no place information appears on the opening screens), as the place of publication
- Put the name of the other organization(s) as a note at the end of the citation, if desired

    WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. Jointly published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Washington University at St. Louis, and The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute.

- Do not give multiple places as place of publication or include multiple publishers

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Place of Publication

Box 38: Multiple places of publication:

- If more than one place of publication is found, use the first one or the one set in the largest type or in bold type. Do not give multiple places.
- An alternative is to use the place of publication and publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use the place of an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Place of Publication

Box 39: No place of publication can be found:

- If no place of publication can be found on the opening screens or elsewhere on the site but the place can be reasonably inferred (e.g., Chicago as the place for a publication of the American Medical Association), place the city in square brackets, such as "[Chicago]"

    Cohen BA, Lehmann CU. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 -   [updated 2007 Jan 29; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/.

- If no place of publication can be found or inferred, use [place unknown]

    Pfam [Internet]. Version 21.0. [place unknown]: Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. [date unknown] -   [updated Nov 2006; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Pfam/.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Place of Publication

Box 40: Determining the publisher if there is no standard title page:

When databases/retrieval systems on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the name of the publisher:

• Look at the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the site

• Look for the name after a copyright statement, e.g., copyright 2006 by the American Chemical Society

• Try to obtain it from a link within the site, usually under a "contact us" or similar link

• Look in the source code for the database/retrieval system if it is displayed by the Web browser

• If wording such as "this site is maintained by XYZ Corporation for ABC Organization" appears, consider ABC Organization the publisher and XYZ Corporation the distributor. Publisher information is required in a citation; distributor information may be included as a note.

• If no publisher can be identified, use "publisher unknown" in square brackets

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Publisher

Box 41: Abbreviated words in publisher names:

• Abbreviate commonly used words in publisher names, if desired

> *Examples:*
>
> Acad. for Academy
>
> Assoc. for Association
>
> Co. for Company
>
> Coll. for College
>
> Corp. for Corporation
>
> Dept. for Department
>
> Div. for Division
>
> Inst. for Institute or Institution
>
> Ltd. for Limited
>
> Soc. for Society
>
> Univ. for University
>
> See Appendix C for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

• Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

• Follow all abbreviated words with a period

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Publisher

Box 42: Non-English names for publishers:

• Give publisher names in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original language

    Rome: Societa Editrice Universo

    Lisbon: Imprensa Medica

• Romanize names given in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew

    Sofia (Bulgaria): Sofia Medizina i Fizkultura

• Romanize names or translate names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.

    Tokyo: Medikaru Rebyusha

    Beijing (China): [Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Population Research Institute]

    Taiyuan (China): Shanxi ke xue ji she chu ban she

    [Note that the concept of capitalization does not exist in Chinese. Therefore in transliterating Chinese publisher names only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized.]

• If the name of a division or other part of an organization is included in the publisher information, give the names in hierarchical order from highest to lowest

    Valencia (Spain): Universidade de Valencia, Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero

• Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

        Å   *treated as*   A

        Ø   *treated as*   O

        Ç   *treated as*   C

        Ł   *treated as*   L

        à   *treated as*   a

        ĝ   *treated as*   g

        ñ   *treated as*   n

        ü   *treated as*   u

    ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

        æ   *treated as*   ae

        œ   *treated as*   oe

• If desired, follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets.

    Aarhus (Denmark): Aarhus-Universitetsforlag [Aarhus University Press]

• As an option, you may translate all publisher names not in English. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.

    Aarhus (Denmark): [Aarhus University Press]

Box 43: Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher:

- When citing publishers that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D).

    National Cancer Institute (US)

    National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NZ)

    Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd. (GB)

    Royal College of Physicians (AU), Paediatrics & Child Health Division

- Do not confuse the publisher with the distributor of documents for the publisher. For example, the most common distributors of US government agency publications are the US Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Designate the agency that issued the database/retrieval system as the publisher; include distributor information as a note, if desired.

Box 44: Joint publication:

Two or more organizations may co-publish a database/retrieval system.

- Use the name of the first organization found on the opening screens (or on "contact us" or other links if no publisher information appears on the opening screens), as the publisher
- Place the name of the other organization(s) as a note at the end of the citation, if desired

    Example:

    WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. Jointly published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Washington University at St. Louis, and The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute.

- Do not give more than one name as publisher

Box 45: Multiple publishers:

- If more than one publisher is found on the opening screens, use the first one given or the one set in the largest type or bold type
- An alternative is to use the publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one.
- Do not list multiple publishers. For those publications with joint or co-publishers, use the name given first as the publisher and include the name(s) of the other(s) as a note if desired.

    WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 -   [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. Jointly published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Washington University at St. Louis, and The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute.

Box 46: No publisher can be found:

• If no publisher can be found, use [publisher unknown].

>   Hong Kong: [publisher unknown]. 2000.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Publisher

Box 47: Locating the date of publication if there is no standard title page:

When databases/retrieval systems on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the dates of coverage, i.e. the date the database began (and closed):

• Look for a link titled "About", "History", etc., at the top or on the sidebar of the first screen

• If the date(s) of coverage cannot be determined but the date of the earliest (and latest if closed) records in the database can be determined, place date information in square brackets

>   REHABDATA [Internet]. Lanham (MD): National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (US), National Rehabilitation Information Center. [1956] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from http://www.naric.com/research/rehab/default.cfm

• If the neither the date(s) of coverage nor the dates of the records in the database can be determined but the database contains a copyright date or date range, (for example: copyright 2006 by the American Chemical Society, © 2003-2007 American Medical Association, c2006 Medical College of Wisconsin), use that date preceded by "c", as c2007.

>   bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/index.jhtml

• If the neither the date(s) of coverage nor the dates of the records in the database can be determined nor is there a copyright date or date range, but the date can be estimated because of information found elsewhere, follow the date(s) with a question mark and place date information in square brackets

>   The Digital Database for Screening Mammography [Internet]. Tampa (FL): University of South Florida. [1999 - 2000?] [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://marathon.csee.usf.edu/Mammography/Database.html

• If none of the above can be found, use "date known" in square brackets

>   Prevention Communication Research Database [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Department of Health and Human Services (US), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.health.gov/communication/default.asp

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 48: Multiple years of publication:

• For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last years of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

  2002-2003

  1997-1998

  1999-2000

• If months are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

  1999 Oct-2000 Mar

  2002 Dec-2003 Jan

• Separate multiple months of publication by a hyphen

  2005 Jan-Feb

  1999 Dec-2000 Jan

• Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen; for example, Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 49: Non-English names for months:

• Translate names of months into English
• Abbreviate them using the first three letters
• Capitalize them
  Examples:

  mayo = May

  luty = Feb

  brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 50: Seasons instead of months:

• Translate names of seasons into English
• Capitalize them
• Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

  balvan = Summer

  outomno = Fall

  hiver = Winter

  pomlad = Spring

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 51: Date of publication and date of copyright:

Some publications have both a date of publication and a date of copyright. A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date.

• Use only the date of publication unless three or more years separates the two dates

• In this situation, use both dates, beginning with the year of publication

• Precede the date of copyright by the letter "c"

• Separate the dates by a comma and a space. For example, "2002, c1997".

This convention alerts a user that the information is older than the date of publication implies.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 52: No date of publication, but a date of copyright:

• A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date. If no date(s) of publication can be found, but the publication contains a date of copyright, use the date of copyright preceded by the letter "c"; for example c2005.

 Biozon [Internet]. Release 2.4. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University. c2005 -   [updated 2006 Aug; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.biozon.org/.

 ProQolid: Patient-Reported Outcome and Quality of Life Instruments Database [Internet]. Lyon (France): Mapi Research Institute. c2001 -   [updated 2005 Nov; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.proqolid.org/.

 DocFinder [Internet]. [place unknown]: Administrators in Medicine. c1997 - c2005 [cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://www.docboard.org/docfinder.html

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 53: No date is provided:

- If the date(s) of coverage cannot be determined but the date of the earliest (and latest if closed) records in the database can be determined, place date information in square brackets

  REHABDATA [Internet]. Lanham (MD): National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (US), National Rehabilitation Information Center. [1956] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from http://www.naric.com/research/rehab/default.cfm

- If the neither the date(s) of coverage nor the dates of the records in the database can be determined but the database contains a copyright date or date range, (for example: copyright 2006 by the American Chemical Society, © 2003-2007 American Medical Association, c2006 Medical College of Wisconsin), use that date preceded by "c", as c2007.

  bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/index.jhtml

- If the neither the date(s) of coverage nor the dates of the records in the database can be determined nor is there a copyright date or date range, but the date can be estimated because of information found elsewhere, follow the date(s) with a question mark and place date information in square brackets

  Nederlands Trialregister [Internet]. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Dutch Cochrane Centre. [2005?] -   [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://www.trialregister.nl/. Dutch.

  The Digital Database for Screening Mammography [Internet]. Tampa (FL): University of South Florida. [1999 - 2000?] [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://marathon.csee.usf.edu/Mammography/Database.html

- If none of the above can be found, use "date known" in square brackets

  Prevention Communication Research Database [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Department of Health and Human Services (US), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. [date unknown] -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.health.gov/communication/default.asp

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 54: Options for date of publication:

It is not NLM policy, but the date of publication may follow the author names (or title and type of medium if there are no authors) in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used.

• Use only the year of publication (omitting months and days) or of copyright if there is no publication date

• Keep the hyphen following the date when the database is open

• Include both the beginning and ending years if a database is closed

• Keep any square brackets surrounding a date

• Use [date unknown] if no date can be determined

• Place the year(s) or [date unknown] after the last named author (or after the title and type of medium if there is no author)

• End date information with a period

• End the publisher name with a period

• Leave any date of update/revision and the date of citation in their usual locations

   NLM citation:

   Jablonski S. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section; 2001 Apr [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

   Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. 1996 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/.

   EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

   Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

   DialogWeb [Internet]. Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. c1997 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/. Subscription required.

   Blaxter M. BaNG: Nematode and Neglected Genomics [Internet]. Version 2.03. Edinburgh (UK): University of Edinburgh, Institute of Evolutionary Biology. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Jun 22; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.nematodes.org/.

   Name-year system of citation:

   Jablonski S. 2001. Online Multiple Congenital Anomaly/Mental Retardation (MCA/MR) Syndromes [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), Medical Subject Headings Section. [updated 2001 Nov 20; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/archive//20061212/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_db.html

   Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. 1996 -   . Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/.

   EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. 2001 - 2005. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/.

   Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. 2003. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center. [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

   DialogWeb [Internet]. c1997 -   . Version 2.5. Cary (NC): The Dialog Corporation. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.dialogweb.com/. Subscription required.

   Blaxter M. [date unknown] -   . BaNG: Nematode and Neglected Genomics [Internet]. Version 2.03. Edinburgh (UK): University of Edinburgh, Institute of Evolutionary Biology. [updated 2006 Jun 22; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.nematodes.org/.

Box 55: Locating the date of update/revision:

- Databases/retrieval systems on the Internet are often updated or revised after initial presentation. Look for the date accompanied by such words as updated, modified, revised, reviewed:
  - At the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the site
  - In the source code for the database/retrieval system if it is displayed by the Web browser

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Update/ Revision

Box 56: Non-English names for months:

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them
  Examples:

    mayo = May

    luty = Feb

    brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Update/ Revision

Box 57: Seasons instead of months:

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

    balvan = Summer

    outomno = Fall

    hiver = Winter

    pomlad = Spring

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Update/ Revision

Box 58: Both a date of update and a date of revision:

Various words are used to show that the content of a database/retrieval system has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

• Use the wording supplied in the database/retrieval system
• Give all words expressing update/revision with the dates provided, in ascending date order
• Enter dates in the format year month day
• Separate words with their dates by a semicolon and a space

>   updated 2006 May; modified 2006 Dec;

>   revised 2005 Dec 5; updated 2006 Mar 30;

• Add the date of citation and place all types of date in one set of square brackets
• End date information with a period placed outside the closing bracket
  Example:

>   New York: Longworth Publishing. 2006 -   [reviewed 2006 Sep; updated 2006 Dec; cited 2007 Feb 1].

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Update/ Revision

Box 59: Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation:

Various words are used to show that the content of a database/retrieval system has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

• Begin with the date(s) of update/revision in the format year month day

  ○ Use the wording for update/revision supplied in the database/retrieval system

  ○ Give all words with the dates provided, in ascending date order. For example:

>   reviewed 2004 Sep 1; modified 2006 Aug 17;

  ○ Separate words by a semicolon and a space
  ○ End the date(s) of update/revision with a semicolon and a space
• Enter the date cited in the format year month day
• Place all dates of update/revision and the date of citation in one set of square brackets
• End with a period placed outside the closing bracket
  Examples:

>   Health Library for Disasters [Internet]. Version 3.0. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2003 -   [updated 2006 May; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.helid.desastres.net/.

>   Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] - [modified 2006 Jul; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/.

>   Database of Human Disease Causing Gene Homologues in *Dictyostelium Discoideum* [Internet]. San Diego (CA): San Diego Supercomputer Center; 2003 [modified 2003 Mar 30; cited 2007 Feb 2]. Available from: http://dictyworkbench.sdsc.edu/HDGDD/.

>   Cornell University Poisonous Plants Informational Database [Internet]. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University, Department of Animal Science. [date unknown] -   [updated 2006 Oct 27; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/ index.html

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Date of Citation

Box 60: Breaking long URLs:

• Some URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are longer than one line.

   ○ Retain the entire string as found when possible

   ○ Break a URL at a slash if necessary

   ○ Do not insert a hyphen or a hard line break into a URL

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Availability

Box 61: URLs not directly addressable:

The URL as displayed by the Web browser may not always be used to retrieve the database/retrieval system, i.e., it is not directly addressable.

• Always check to see if the URL is directly addressable

• If it is not, provide instructions for locating it from the closest addressable URL
   Example:

      Available from: http://www.unimelb.edu.au/adi/ by using the Database link.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Availability

Box 62: Multiple URLs:

If more than one URL can be used to locate a database/retrieval system:

• Give the URL you used in locating the database/retrieval system

• As an option, give all known URLs, separated by a space, a semicolon, and a space
   Example:

      WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1].
      Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/ ; http://www.who.int/whosis/fr/index.html English, French.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Availability

Box 63: Databases/retrieval systems in more than one language:

- If the contents of a database/retrieval system appear in several languages:

  ○ Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens

  ○ List all languages of publication after the Availability statement

  ○ Capitalize the language names

  ○ Separate the language names by commas

  ○ End the list of languages with a period
  Example:

  > ORPHANET: Maladies Rares, Medicaments Orphelins [Internet]. Paris: INSERM. 1997 -   . Available from: http://www.orpha.net/. French, German, Spanish, English, Italian, Portuguese.

- If a database/retrieval system has equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:

  ○ Give all titles in the order they are presented on the opening screens

  ○ Separate them with an equals with a space before and after

  ○ List all languages of publication after the Availability statement

  ○ Capitalize the language names

  ○ Separate the language names by commas

  ○ End the list of languages with a period
  Example:

  > Cardiovascular Disease Surveillance On-line = Surveillance des Maladies Cardio-vasculaires en Direct [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada. [1950] -   [updated 2002 Jul 30; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://dsol-smed.phac-aspc.gc.ca/dsol-smed/cvd/index%5Fe.html English, French.

- If each language version has its own URL, give the URL of the language you used. As an option, give the URLs for all languages. Separate them by a space, a semicolon, and a space.

  > WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/ ; http://www.who.int/whosis/fr/index.html English, French.

- If no title is in English, follow with a translation when possible. Place the translation in square brackets.

  > ORPHANET: Maladies Rares, Medicaments Orphelins [ORPHANET: Rare Diseases, Orphan Drugs] [Internet]. Paris: INSERM. 1997 -   . Available from: http://www.orpha.net/. French, German, Spanish, English, Italian, Portuguese.

Box 64: System requirements:

System requirements describe the software and hardware needed to view the database/retrieval system.

• Begin with the phrase "System Requirements" followed by a colon and a space

• Use the publisher's wording; no standardization is needed

• Separate the types of information with semicolons

• End requirement information with a period
  Example:

  MEDMARX [Internet]. Version 6.5. Rockville (MD): United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. c2007 -   [updated 1999 Aug 6; cited 2007 Jan 31]. Available from: https://www.medmarx.com/. System Requirements: Windows 95 or higher; 200-megaHertz Pentium or higher; Random Access Memory 128-megabytes or higher; Modem Speed 56 Kilobits per second or higher; 20-MB hard disk space; 17-inch video graphics array; 800 x 600 pixels/high with color; Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0; Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / A. Entire Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / Notes

Box 65: Other types of material to include in notes:

The notes element may be used to provide any further information. Begin by citing the database/retrieval system, then add the note. Examples of notes are:

- Information on the database/retrieval system content

    BELIT: Bioethics Literature Database [Internet]. Bonn (Germany): German Reference Centre for Ethics in the Life Sciences. [date unknown] - [updated 2006 Sep 9; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.drze.de/BELIT?la=en Provides access to about 320,000 records from the integrated German, American, and French databases.

    Reinhardt V, Reinhardt A. Environmental Enrichment for Primates: Annotated Database on Environmental Enrichment and Refinement of Husbandry for Nonhuman Primates [Internet]. Washington: Animal Welfare Institute. 1998 Jul 1 - [updated 2006 Dec 8; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.awionline.org/Lab_animals/biblio/enrich.htm Comprises published articles, abstracts, book chapters, books, as well as published photographs, slide sets, videotapes, and selected web site information.

- Update frequency of the database

    Federal Research in Progress Database (FEDRIP) [Internet]. Springfield (VA): Department of Commerce (US), National Technical Information Service. [date unknown] - [cited 2005 Dec 1]. Available from: http://grc.ntis.gov/fedrip.htm Updated monthly.

- Names of any previous titles for the database/retrieval system. Give the former name following "Continues:"

    BIND: the Biomolecular Object Network Databank [Internet]. Toronto (ON): Unleashed Informatics. [date unknown] - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://bond.unleashedinformatics.com/. Continues: DogBox.

- Information on any access requirements/limitations

    Federal Research in Progress Database (FEDRIP) [Internet]. Springfield (VA): Department of Commerce (US), National Technical Information Service. [date unknown] - [cited 2005 Dec 1]. Available from: http://grc.ntis.gov/fedrip.htm Subscription required, but free trials are available.

- Explanations of initialisms or acronyms used in the title or publisher name of the database/retrieval system

    PDQ®: NCI's Comprehensive Cancer Database [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Cancer Institute (US). [date unknown] - [cited 2005 Dec 1]. Available from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/cancerdatabase PDQ stands for Physician Data Query.

    EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005 [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/. RIVM is the Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu.

- The name of the organization(s) sponsoring or supporting the database/retrieval system

    WormBase: the Biology and Genome of C. elegans [Internet]. Release WS170. [Pasadena (CA)]: California Institute of Technology. c1999 - [updated 2007 Jan 19; cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.wormbase.org/. Supported by a grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute at the US National Institutes of Health # P41 HG02223 and the British Medical Research Council.

Box 66: Non-English names for parts:

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English names in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

    Tabelle 5.3

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

    Otdel 6

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place translated titles in square brackets.

    Ichiran-hiyo 3 or [Table 3,]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ○ Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

    Å   *treated as*   A

    Ø   *treated as*   O

    Ç   *treated as*   C

    Ł   *treated as*   L

    à   *treated as*   a

    ĝ   *treated as*   g

    ñ   *treated as*   n

    ü   *treated as*   u

    ○ - Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

    æ   *treated as*   ae

    œ   *treated as*   oe

- Convert words and roman numerals used for part numbers into Arabic numbers, so that the word for two or II becomes 2
- Provide an English translation in square brackets after the original language or romanized title when possible

    Depenses en Medicaments au Canada: base de donnees sur les depenses nationales de sante [Canadian Drug Expenditures: database of national health expenditures] [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Institut Canadien d'Information sur la Sante. 1985 - 2005. Tableau A.2, Partie 1, Depenses en medicaments par type, source de financement et en tant que part des depenses publiques, privees et totales de sante, Canada, de 1985 a 2005 [Table A.2, Part 1, Drug expenditures by type, source of financing, and how much was public expenditure, private expenditure, and totals for health, Canada, 1985-2005]; [cited 2007 Mar 8]; [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/201/300/cdn_institute_for_health/depenses_medicaments/ 1985-2005.pdf French.

- To help identify parts in other languages, see the following examples:

Language	Record	Acquisition Number	Table	Figure	Section
French	Record Document	Numero de catalogue	Tableau	Figure	Section
German	Aufzeichnung Datensatz	Abnahmezahl Aktenzeichen	Tabelle	Abbildung Figur	Sektion Abteilung
Italian	Record	Numero di accessione Numero di aquisizione	Tabella	Figura	Parte Sezione
Russian	Plastinka	Shifr po postuplenie	Tablitsa	Risunok	Sekcija

24-80

Language	Record	Acquisition Number	Table	Figure	Section
	Rekord				Otdel
					Otdelenie
Spanish	Documento	Numero de adquisicion	Tabla	Figura	Seccion
	Registo				Parte

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Name and Number/Letter

Box 67: No letter or number follows the name:

- Occasionally, a database will label a part as simply "Table", "Chart," "Figure", or another name without following the name with a letter or number. In this case, give the name used for the part and follow it with a comma and the title.

    Chart, Incidence of AIDS in Uganda, 2000-2005;

- If the part being cited is clearly a table, figure, chart, or similar part but it is not labeled as such, place the name in square brackets and follow it with any identifying number or letter. If there is no number or letter, follow the name with a comma and the title of the part.

    WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   . [Table], GBD 2000: deaths by age, sex and cause for the year 2002; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; 1.19Mb. Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/gbd1990regionmortality2002.xls

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Name and Number/Letter

Box 68: No name appears:

- If the database part being cited has an identifying number or letter but has no name accompanying it, such as Record No. or Accession No., use the words "Acquisition No." followed by the number or letter

- If the part being cited is clearly a table, figure, chart, or similar part but it is not labeled as such, place the name in square brackets and follow it with any identifying number or letter. If there is no number or letter, follow the name with a comma and the title of the part.

    WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 -   . [Table], GBD 2000: deaths by age, sex and cause for the year 2002; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; 1.19Mb. Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/gbd1990regionmortality2002.xls

- If the part being cited has no number, is not a table, figure, or chart, and has no other identifying name such as "section", begin with the title of the part

    Data and calculations required for a life table;

    Sialography;

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Name and Number/Letter

Box 69: Titles for parts not in English:

* Give the title in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

  ○ Tabla 10, Etiologia de la esplenomegalia secundaria a procesos infecciosos;

* Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

  Risunok 2, Tendentsii smertnosti i prodolzhitel'nosti zhizni naseleniya Ukrainy v poslevoennyi period;

* Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place the translation in square brackets.

  10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku;

  [Figure 9, Annual progression of swine influenza in Seoul];

* Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

  Tabelle 1, Verteilung der deutschsprachigen Bevolkerung auf die einzelnen Stadtteile von St. Petersburg und die Gesamtentwicklung 1869-1910;

* Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

  ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      Å *treated as* A

      Ø *treated as* O

      Ç *treated as* C

      Ł *treated as* L

      à *treated as* a

      ĝ *treated as* g

      ñ *treated as* n

      ü *treated as* u

  ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ *treated as* ae

      œ *treated as* oe

* Provide an English translation, if possible, after the original language or romanized title. Place the translation in square brackets.

  Tableau 5, Principaux marqueurs biologiques de l'etat nutritionnel [Table 5, Principal biological markers of nutritional state];

  10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku [Chapter 10, Anti-aging medicine];

Box 70: Titles in more than one language:

- If the title for a part of a database is written in several languages:

  o Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens

  o List all languages of publication after the availability statement

  o Separate the languages by commas

  o End the list of languages with a period

- If the title for a part of a database is found with equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:

  o Give all titles in the order in which they are found on the opening screens

  o Place an equals sign with a space before and after between each title

  o List the particular languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement

  o End the list of languages with a period

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Title

Box 71: Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character:

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a part of a database unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

  eSkeletons Project;

  von Willebrand disease;

- Retain special characters in titles when possible

  ISRCTN13256080, A phase II study to investigate the effect of Glivec® (imatinib mesylate, formerly known as STI571) in patients with inoperable medullary thyroid carcinoma;

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

  β-amino acids

  may become

  beta-amino acids

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

  TiO_2 nanoparticles

  may become

  TiO(2) nanoparticles

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Title

Box 72: Locating the date of publication:

The location of the date of publication for a part of a database may be found:

• At the top of the part

• Below the author name(s) or title

• At the bottom of the part

• In a specific date field

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 73: Multiple years of publication:

• For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last years of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

> 2002-2003

> 1997-1998

> 1999-2000

• If months are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

> 1999 Oct-2000 Mar

> 2002 Dec-2003 Jan

• Separate multiple months of publication by a hyphen

> 2005 Jan-Feb

> 1999 Dec-2000 Jan

• Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen; for example, Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 74: Non-English names for months:

• Translate names of months into English

• Abbreviate them using the first three letters

• Capitalize them
  Examples:

> mayo = May

> luty = Feb

> brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Publication

Box 75: Seasons instead of months:

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

    balvan = Summer

    outomno = Fall

    hiver = Winter

    pomlad = Spring

Box 76: Date of publication and date of copyright:

Some publications have both a date of publication and a date of copyright. A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date.

- Use only the date of publication unless three or more years separates the two dates
- In this situation, use both dates, beginning with the year of publication
- Precede the date of copyright by the letter "c"
- Separate the dates by a comma and a space. For example, "2002, c1997".

This convention alerts a user that the information is older than the date of publication implies.

Box 77: No date of publication, but a date of copyright:

- A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date. If no date of publication can be found, but the publication contains a date of copyright, use the date of copyright preceded by the letter "c"; for example c2005.

    Record 2398879, Reactivity of acid fluoride-terminated self-assembled monolayers; c2006 [cited 2007 Mar 9]; [about 3 screens].

Box 78: No date of publication or copyright can be found:

- If no date of publication or of copyright for the part can be found, use any date of update/revision for the part and the date of citation.

    Cornell University Poisonous Plants Informational Database [Internet]. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University, Department of Animal Science. [date unknown] -   . Pyridine alkaloids; [updated 2001 Oct 4; cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/toxicagents/pyridine.html

    Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. 1996 -   . Record No. 1928, Cataracts; [cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/FMDetail.cfm?UID=1_928

Box 79: Locating the date of update/revision:

• Parts of databases on the Internet may be updated or revised after initial presentation. Look for the date accompanied by such words as updated, modified, revised, reviewed:

  ○ At the top or bottom of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the part

  ○ Below the author name(s) or title

  ○ In a specific field if the part is subdivided into fields

  ○ In the source code for the database if it is displayed by the Web browser

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 80: Non-English names for months:

• Translate names of months into English
• Abbreviate them using the first three letters
• Capitalize them
  Examples:

    mayo = May

    luty = Feb

    brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 81: Seasons instead of months:

• Translate names of seasons into English
• Capitalize them
• Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

    balvan = Summer

    outomno = Fall

    hiver = Winter

    pomlad = Spring

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 82: Both a date of update and a date of revision:

Various words are used to show that the content of a part of a database has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

- Use the wording supplied in the database
- Give all words expressing update/revision with the dates provided, in ascending date order
- Enter dates in the format year month day
- Separate words with their dates by a semicolon and a space

    updated 2006 May; modified 2006 Dec;

    revised 2005 Dec 5; updated 2006 Mar 30;

- Add the date of citation and place all types of date in one set of square brackets
- End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket
  Example:

    Record ID AS9376, Vaccines cross reactivity against SARS-CoV; [reviewed 2006 Sep; updated 2006 Dec; cited 2007 Feb 1]; [about 3 p.].

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 83: Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation:

Various words are used to show that the content of a part of a database has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

- Begin with the date(s) of update/revision in the format year month day
  - Use the wording for update/revision supplied in the database
  - Give all words with the dates provided, in ascending date order. For example:

    reviewed 2004 Sep 1; modified 2006 Aug 17;

  - Separate words by a semicolon and a space
  - End the date(s) of update/revision with a semicolon and a space
- Enter the date cited in the format year month day
- Place all dates of update/revision and the date of citation in one set of square brackets
- End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket
  Example:

    Record ID AS9376, Vaccines cross reactivity against SARS-CoV; [reviewed 2006 Sep; updated 2006 Dec; cited 2007 Feb 1]; [about 3 p.].

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Date of Citation

Box 84: Breaking long URLs:

- Some URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are longer than one line.
  - Retain the entire string as found when possible
  - Break a URL at a slash if necessary
  - Do not insert a hyphen or a hard line break into a URL

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 85: URLs not directly addressable:

The URL as displayed by the Web browser may not always be used to retrieve the part of the database, i.e., it is not directly addressable.

- Always check to see if the URL is directly addressable
- If it is not, provide instructions for locating it from the closest addressable URL
  Examples:

  Reinhardt V, Reinhardt A. Environmental Enrichment for Primates: Annotated Database on Environmental Enrichment and Refinement of Husbandry for Nonhuman Primates [Internet]. Washington: Animal Welfare Institute. 1998 Jul 1 -   . Case 1896, Acute staphylococcal endocarditis; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://project.lse.ualberta.ca/pathology/ by clicking on Keyword Search and entering the case number under Fast Find.

  Cohen BA, Lehmann CU. dermatlas.org: Dermatology Image Atlas [Internet]. [Baltimore (MD)]: Johns Hopkins University. c2000 -   . Pellagra_1_031007; [updated 2007 Feb 19; cited 2007 Feb 27]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu/derm/ by entering pellagra in the Quick Search box.

  EARSS: the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System [Internet]. Bilthoven (Netherlands): RIVM. 2001 - 2005. Susceptibility results for E. coli isolates in Denmark (DK) in 2005; [cited 2007 Feb 16]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.rivm.nl/earss/database/ by selecting Denmark, 2005, E. coli, Aminoglycosides, Table.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 86: Multiple URLs:

If more than one URL can be used to locate a part of a database:

- Give the URL you used in locating the part
- As an option, give all known URLs, separated by a space, a semicolon, and a space
  Example:

  Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/299576/en/ ; http://www.who.int/whosis/299567/fr/index.html

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 87: Parts appearing in more than one language:

- If the title for a part of a database is in several languages:
  - ○ Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens
  - ○ List all languages of publication after the availability statement
  - ○ Capitalize the language names
  - ○ Separate the languages by commas
  - ○ End the list of languages with a period

- If the title for a part of a database is found with equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:
  - ○ Give all titles in the order in which they are found on the opening screens
  - ○ Place an equals sign with a space before and after between each title
  - ○ List the particular languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement
  - ○ Capitalize the language names
  - ○ End the list of languages with a period

- If each language has its own URL, give the URL of the language you used. As an option, give the URLs for all languages. Separate them by a space, a semicolon, and a space.

  Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/ ; http://www.who.int/whosis/fr/index.html English, French.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Language

Box 88: System requirements:

System requirements describe the software and hardware needed to view the database.

- Begin with the phrase "System Requirements" followed by a colon and a space
- Use the publisher's wording; no standardization is needed
- Separate the types of information with semicolons
- End requirement information with a period
  Example:

  FlyBase: a Database of *Drosophila* Genes & Genomes [Internet]. Version FB2006_01. Bloomington (IN): Indiana University. 2006 Dec 8 -   . Aberration Dmel\Ab(1;?)w^{m4000}; [cited 2007 Feb 27]. Available from: http://flybase.bio.indiana.edu/reports/FBab0023371.html System Requirements: Compatible with Internet Explorer Mac 5.2 and Internet Explorer 6; Internet Explorer 7 is incompatible.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Notes

Box 89: Other types of material to include in notes:

The notes element may be used to provide any further information. Begin by citing the database/retrieval system, then add the note. Some examples of notes are:

- Information on any access requirements/limitations

    Subscription required to view.

- The name of the organization(s) sponsoring or supporting the database

    WormBase is supported by a grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute at the US National Institutes of Health # P41 HG02223 and the British Medical Research Council.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / B. Parts of Databases on the Internet / Notes

Box 90: Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them:

- Keep hyphens in surnames

    Estelle Palmer-Canton   *becomes*   Palmer-Canton E

    Ahmed El-Assmy   *becomes*   El-Assmy A

- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'

    Alan D. O'Brien   *becomes*   O'Brien AD

    James O. L'Esperance   *becomes*   L'Esperance JO

    U. S'adeh   *becomes*   S'adeh U

- Omit all other punctuation in surnames

    Charles A. St. James   *becomes*   St James CA

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 91: Other surname rules:

• Keep prefixes in surnames

     Lama Al Bassit   *becomes*   Al Bassit L

     Jiddeke M. van de Kamp   *becomes*   van de Kamp JM

     Gerard de Pouvourville   *becomes*   de Pouvourville G

• Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

     Sergio Lopez Moreno   *becomes*   Lopez Moreno S

     Jaime Mier y Teran   *becomes*   Mier y Teran J

     Virginie Halley des Fontaines   *becomes*   Halley des Fontaines V

     [If you cannot determine from the title page or opening or closing screens whether a surname is compound or is a combination of a middle name and a surname, look at the back of the title page (the copyright page) or elsewhere in the text for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]

• Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

        Å   *treated as*   A

        Ø   *treated as*   O

        Ç   *treated as*   C

        Ł   *treated as*   L

        à   *treated as*   a

        ĝ   *treated as*   g

        ñ   *treated as*   n

        ü   *treated as*   u

    ○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

        æ   *treated as*   ae

        œ   *treated as*   oe

Box 92: Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle:

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

    Jean-Louis Lagrot   *becomes*   Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle

    D'Arcy Hart   *becomes*   Hart D

    W. St. John Patterson   *becomes*   Patterson WS

    De la Broquerie Fortier   *becomes*   Fortier D

    Craig McC. Brooks   *becomes*   Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

    Ch. Wunderly   *becomes*   Wunderly C

    C. Fr. Erdman   *becomes*   Erdman CF

- For non-English names that are romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

    Iu. A. Iakontov   *becomes*   Iakontov IuA

    G. Th. Tsakalos   *becomes*   Tsakalos GTh

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 93: Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name:

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

    James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S.   *becomes*   Reed JA

    Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D.   *becomes*   Schmidt K

    Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army   *becomes*   Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

    Sir Frances Hildebrand   *becomes*   Hildebrand F

    Dr. Jane Eberhard   *becomes*   Eberhard J

    Captain R.C. Williams   *becomes*   Williams RC

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 94: Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III:

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals
  Examples:

  Vincent T. DeVita, Jr.   *becomes*   DeVita VT Jr

  James G. Jones II   *becomes*   Jones JG 2nd

  John A. Adams III   *becomes*   Adams JA 3rd

  Henry B. Cooper IV   *becomes*   Cooper HB 4th

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 95: Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean):

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

  Iu. A. Iakontov   *becomes*   Iakontov IuA

  G. Th. Tsakalos   *becomes*   Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

  o Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      Å   *treated as*   A

      Ø   *treated as*   O

      Ç   *treated as*   C

      Ł   *treated as*   L

      à   *treated as*   a

      ĝ   *treated as*   g

      ñ   *treated as*   n

      ü   *treated as*   u

  o Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ   *treated as*   ae

      œ   *treated as*   oe

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 96: Organizations as author:

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may be an author.

• Omit "The" preceding an organization name

  The American Cancer Society *becomes* American Cancer Society

• If a division or another part of an organization is included in the publication, give the parts of the name in descending hierarchical order, separated by commas

  American Medical Association, Committee on Ethics.

  International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division.

  American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Outcomes, Working Group.

• When citing organizations that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix E) in parentheses after the name

  National Academy of Sciences (US).

  Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow Transplantation Team (GB).

• Separate two or more different organizations by a semicolon

  Canadian Association of Orthodontists; Canadian Dental Association.

  American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine; American College of Emergency Physicians, Pediatric Committee.

• If both individuals and an organization or organizations appear on the title page or opening or closing screens of a contribution to a database as authors, use the names of the individuals as the author. Give the organization at the end of the reference as a note, if desired.

• For names of organizations in languages other than English:

  ○ Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. Follow a non-English name with a translation when possible. Place all translations in square brackets.

    Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR.

    Universitatsmedizin Berlin.

    Nordisk Anaestesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

  ○ Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html]. Follow a non-English name with a translation when possible. Place all translations in square brackets.

    Rossiiskoe Respiratornoe Obshchestvo [Russian Respiratory Society].

    or

    [Russian Respiratory Society].

  ○ Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Place all translations in square brackets.

    [Chinese Medical Society].

  ○ Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

    ■ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      À *treated as* A

       Ø *treated as* O

       Ç *treated as* C

       Ł *treated as* L

       à *treated as* a

       ĝ *treated as* g

       ñ *treated as* n

       ü *treated as* u

- ▪ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

       æ *treated as* ae

       œ *treated as* oe

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 97: Options for author names:

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing authors, but are acceptable options:

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

    Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A.

    Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T.

- If space is a consideration, the number of authors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three authors. Follow the last named author by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

    Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al.

    Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, and others.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author

Box 98: Abbreviations in affiliations:

• Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

   Examples:

      Acad. for Academy

      Assoc. for Association

      Co. for Company

      Coll. for College

      Corp. for Corporation

      Dept. for Department

      Div. for Division

      Inst. for Institute or Institution

      Soc. for Society

      Univ. for University

   See Appendix C for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

• Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See Appendix E for a list of these.

• Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See Appendix D for codes of selected countries.

• Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 99: E-mail address included:

• Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space

• Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication

• Do not end an e-mail address with a period

• Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation

   Example:

   Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov), de la Cruz FF (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD. delacruz@nichd.nih.gov).

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 100: Organizational names for affiliations not in English:

Give the affiliations of all authors or only the first author.

- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see Appendix E), and the country if non-US. Place the affiliation in parentheses.
- Provide the name in the original language for non-English organization names found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

    Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain).

    Marubini E (Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Universita degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy), Rebora P, Reina G.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

    Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucarest, Romania), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, Zodieru-Popa I.

    Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, Tikhomirova OS, Brezhneva TV, Hanson KP, Vasilyev VB, Mandelshtam MY.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)

    Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, Ishii T, Kubo A, Ishida T.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

  o Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

      Å   *treated as*   A

      Ø   *treated as*   O

      Ç   *treated as*   C

      Ł   *treated as*   L

      à   *treated as*   a

      ĝ   *treated as*   g

      ñ   *treated as*   n

      ü   *treated as*   u

  o Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

      æ   *treated as*   ae

      œ   *treated as*   oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries whenever possible. For example, use Vienna for Wien and use Spain for Espana. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 101: Names for cities and countries not in English:

• Use the English form for names of cities and countries if possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva *becomes* Moscow

Wien *becomes* Vienna

Italia *becomes* Italy

Espana *becomes* Spain

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Author Affiliation

Box 102: Titles not in English:

• Translate non-English titles of contributions that are journal articles into English regardless of the original language. Place the translation in square brackets.

Piccot-Crezollet C, Casamatta JM, Lepage OM. [Digital semiological anesthesia in horses: technique and elements of interpretation]. Can Vet J. 2005 Sep [cited 2007 Mar 9];46(9):807-13. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/cgibin/Pwebrecon.cgi? DB=local&CNT=20&CMD=horse&SL=Submit&DATE=2000&DTBL=G%7C&LANG= FRE%7C&STARTDB=AGRIDB Call No.: 41.8 R3224. French.

Kukushkina MN, Korovin SI. [Cases of primary multiple metachronous skin melanoma]. Lik Sprava. 2006 Oct-Nov [cited 2007 Mar 13];(7):29-31. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi? db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17312883&query_hl=1&itool=pubmed_DocSum PMID: 17312883. Russian.

• For non-English titles of contributions in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.) that are not journal articles, provide them in the original language

Loyber I, Varela SB. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; c2002 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678&Search_Code= FT*&PID=t@ODl%3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@%3EIm@NIo@%3F%3C& SEQ=20070312150312&CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

• For non-English titles of contributions in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew that are not journal articles, romanize (write in the roman alphabet) them. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html].

Tsimmerman IA S. Diagnostika i kompleksnoe lechenie osnovnykh gastroenterologicheskikh zabolevanii: klinicheskie ocherki.

• For non-English titles of contributions in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) that are not journal articles, romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate them. Place translated titles in square brackets.

Katsunori K. Anrakushi to keiho.

or

Katsunori K. [Euthanasia and criminal law].

• Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

○ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

○ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

> œ *treated as* oe

- Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

  Schmitz M. Psychopharmaka: Grundlagen, Standardtherapien und neue Konzepte.

- When possible, provide the original language or romanized title for journal articles before the English translation; for all other titles provide an English translation after the original language title. Place all translations in square brackets.

  Piccot-Crezollet C, Casamatta JM, Lepage OM. Anesthesies semiologiques digitales chez le cheval: technique et elements d'interpretation [Digital semiological anesthesia in horses: technique and elements of interpretation]. Can Vet J. 2005 Sep [cited 2007 Mar 9];46(9):807-13. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US). [date unknown] - . [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&CNT= 20&CMD=horse&SL=Submit&DATE=2000&DTBL=G%7C&LANG= FRE%7C&STARTDB=AGRIDB French .

  Loyber I, Varela SB. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido [Neurophysiological basis of pain: referred pain]. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; c2002. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] - . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678 &Search_Code=FT*&PID=t@ODI%3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@%3EIm@NIo@%3 F%3C&SEQ= 20070312150312&CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Title

Box 103: Titles in more than one language:

If a record or another contribution is written with equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:

- Give all titles in the order they are presented on the title page or opening screens
- Place an equals sign surrounded by a space between the titles
- List the languages after the availability statement (URL) and any acquisition number
- Capitalize the language names
- Separate the language names by commas
- End the list of languages with a period
  Example:

  Brodkin E, Lindegger M, Kassam S, Gustafson R. Possible transmission of hepatitis A in a school setting = Possible transmission de l'hepatite A en milieu scolaire. Can Commun Dis Rep. 2007 Feb 15;33(4):49-51. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] - . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi? db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17352054&query_hl=2&itool =pubmed_docsum PMID: 17352054. English, French.

- If none of the titles is English, follow with a translation when possible. Place the translation in square brackets.
- If each language version has its own URL, give the URL of the language you used. As an option, give the URLs for all languages. Separate them by a space, a semicolon, and a space.

  Available from:

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t01.htm#bm1..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t03.htm#bm3..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t05.htm#bm5..1.3.1 English, French, Spanish.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Title

Box 104: Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character:

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a record or other contribution unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

    1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin: health-based reassessment of administrative occupational exposure limits.

    von Willebrand disease.

- Retain special characters in titles when possible

    E©UP: European Copyright User Platform

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the available type fonts, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

    γ-linolenic acid and its clinical applications.

    may become

    Gamma-linolenic acid and its clinical applications.

    Enantioselective synthesis of *β*-amino acids.

    may become

    Enantioselective synthesis of beta-amino acids.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

    TiO_2 nanoparticles.

    may become

    TiO(2) nanoparticles.

Box 105: Locating the date of publication:

- The location of the date of publication for a contribution that was written for the database may be found:
    - At the top of the contribution
    - Below the author name(s) or the title
    - At the bottom of the contribution
    - In a specific date field

Box 106: Multiple years of publication:

• For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last year of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

> 2002-2003
>
> 1997-1998
>
> 1999-2000

• If months are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

> 1999 Oct-2000 Mar
>
> 2002 Dec-2003 Jan

• Separate multiple months of publication by a hyphen

> 2005 Jan-Feb
>
> 1999 Dec-2000 Jan

• Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen; for example, Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 107: Non-English names for months:

• Translate names of months into English
• Abbreviate them using the first three letters
• Capitalize them
  Examples:

> mayo = May
>
> luty = Feb
>
> brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 108: Seasons instead of months:

• Translate names of seasons into English
• Capitalize them
• Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

> balvan = Summer
>
> outomno = Fall
>
> hiver = Winter
>
> pomlad = Spring

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 109: Date of publication and date of copyright:

Some publications have both a date of publication and a date of copyright. A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date.

- Use only the date of publication unless three or more years separate the two dates
- In this situation, use both dates, beginning with the year of publication
- Precede the date of copyright by the letter "c"
- Separate the dates by a comma and a space. For example, "2002, c1997".

This convention alerts a user that the information in the publication is older than the date of publication implies.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 110: No date of publication, but a date of copyright:

- A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date. If no date of publication can be found, but the publication contains a date of copyright, use the date of copyright preceded by the letter "c"; for example c2005.

    Carter H, Winstead GA. Study protocol for measuring the effects of work-site exercise on the physical fitness of older workers. c2006 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In:

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 111: No date of publication or copyright can be found:

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found, but a date can be estimated because of material in the record, insert a question mark after the estimated date and place date information in square brackets

    Bagley TR. Genomic studies of digestive cancers. [2004?] [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In:

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found nor can the date be estimated, use the date of update/revision and/or the date cited

    Collins YE, Perkins JT. Current status of non-Hodgkins lymphoma therapy. [modified 2006 Jan 1; cited 2007 Mar 9]. In:

    Stern AH, Petersen PF. Global strategy for the prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. [cited 2006 Nov 3]. In:

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Publication Information

Box 112: Options for date of publication:

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

The date of publication of the contribution may follow the author names in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used.

• Use only the year of publication

• Use (1) the year of copyright, (2) the date of update/revision, or (3) the date of citation, in that order, if there is no publication date

• Place the date followed by a period after the last named author

• Keep the date of update/revision and/or date of citation in their usual position unless they are the only dates available to follow the author(s)

• End the publisher name with a period for contributed books if the date of citation is the only date available to follow the author(s)
  NLM citation:

   Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18 [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

   Frank CD, Adler DG. Post-ERCP pancreatitis and its prevention. Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2006 Dec [cited 2007 Mar 9];3(12):680-8. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17130878&query_hl=2&itool= pubmed_docsum PMID: 17130878.

   Loyber I, Varela SB. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; c2002 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678&Search_Code=FT*&PID=t@ODI %3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@%3EIm@NIo@%3F%3C&SEQ=20070312150312 &CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

   Kadonaga J. Preparation of a highly efficient transcription extract from *Drosophila* embryos. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. In: bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   . [about 5 p.] Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/protocol.jhtml?id=p9052

  Name-year system of citation:

   Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. 2006. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD005459 /pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

   Frank CD, Adler DG. 2006. Post-ERCP pancreatitis and its prevention. Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol. [cited 2007 Mar 9];3(12):680-8. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17130878&query_hl=2&itool =pubmed_docsumPMID:17130878.

   Loyber I, Varela SB. c2002. Bases neurofisiologicas del dolor: dolor referido. Cordoba (Argentina): Universitas; [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 94 p. In: LocatorPlus [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [date unknown] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://locatorplusv2.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=101178678&Search_Code=FT*&PID= t@ODI%3COIo@ODm@%3EHs@%3EIm@NIo@%3F%3C&SEQ=20070312150312 &CNT=25&HIST=1 NLM Unique ID: 101178678. Spanish.

   Kadonaga J. [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Preparation of a highly efficient transcription extract from *Drosophila* embryos. In: bioProtocol: a Bio Online Site [Internet]. Emeryville (CA): Bio.Com. c1992 -   . [about 5 p.] Available from: http://bioprotocol.bio.com/protocolstools/protocol.jhtml?id=p9052

Box 113: Locating the date of update/revision:

• Contributions to databases on the Internet may be updated or revised after publication. Look for the date accompanied by such words as updated, modified, revised, reviewed:

  ○ At the top or bottom of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the contribution

  ○ In a specific field if the contribution is subdivided into fields

  ○ In the source code for the contribution if it is displayed by the Web browser

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 114: Non-English names for months:

• Translate names of months into English
• Abbreviate them using the first three letters
• Capitalize them
  Examples:

      mayo = May

      luty = Feb

      brezen = Mar

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 115: Seasons instead of months:

• Translate names of seasons into English
• Capitalize them
• Do not abbreviate them
  For example:

      balvan = Summer

      outomno = Fall

      hiver = Winter

      pomlad = Spring

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 116: Both a date of update and a date of revision:

Various words are used to show that the content of a contribution has changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

• Use the wording supplied in the contribution

• Give all words expressing update/revision with the dates provided, in ascending date order

• Enter dates in the format year month day

• Separate words with their dates by a semicolon and a space

    updated 2006 May; modified 2006 Dec;

    revised 2005 Dec 5; updated 2007 Mar 5;

• Add the date of citation and put all date information in square brackets

• End date information with a period placed outside the closing bracket
Example:

    Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18
    [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John
    Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/
    CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 117: Database also has a date of update/revision:

• Contributions to databases may be updated or revised separately from the database as a whole. If the database also has a date of update/revision, retain it.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Update/Revision

Box 118: Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation:

Various words are used to show that the content of a contribution has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

• Begin with the date(s) of update/revision in the format year month day

   ○ Use the wording for update/revision supplied in the contribution

   ○ Give all words with the dates provided, in ascending date order

   ○ Separate words by a semicolon and a space

   ○ End the date(s) of update/revision with a semicolon and a space

• Enter the date cited in the format year month day

• Place all dates of update/revision and date of citation information in one set of square brackets

• End with a period placed outside the closing bracket
Example:

    Bunyavejchevin S, Phupong V. Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy. 2006 Oct 18
    [amended 2007 Jun 14; cited 2007 Feb 20]. In: The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Internet]. Hoboken (NJ): John
    Wiley & Sons, Ltd. c1999 -   . 129K. Available from: http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/
    CD005459/pdf_fs.html Record No.: CD005459.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Date of Citation

Box 119: Extent for items published elsewhere and cited in the database:

If the contribution is a journal article or book that was published elsewhere and cited in the database:

• Give the pagination for the item, i.e., the page numbers on which a journal article appears or the total number of pages of a book, as a part of Publication Information

• Use for extent the length of the record for the item as it appears in the database. For example, in the following citation:

Frank CD, Adler DG. Post-ERCP pancreatitis and its prevention. Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2006 Dec [cited 2007 Mar 9];3(12):680-8. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve &dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17130878&query_hl=2&itool =pubmed_docsum PMID: 17130878.

[The article occupies pages 680 through 688 in the journal, but the record for this article in the database takes about 1 screen to display.]

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Extent(Pagination)

Box 120: Breaking long URLs:

Some URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are longer than one line.

• Retain the entire string as found when possible

• Break a URL at a slash if necessary

• Do not insert a hyphen or a hard line break into a URL

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 121: URLs not directly addressable:

The URL as displayed by the Web browser may not always be used to retrieve the record or other item, i.e., is not directly addressable.

• Always check to see if the URL is directly addressable

• If it is not, provide instructions for locating it from the closest addressable URL
  Example:

Available from: http://www.genomic.melb.edu/mdi/ by searching for record number 9934872.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 122: Multiple URLs:

If more than one URL can be used to locate a contribution:

• Give the URL you used in locating the contribution

• As an option, give all known URLs, separated by a space, a semicolon, and a space
  Example:

  Available from:

  http://www.fao.org/nutrdb/006/y4962t/y4962t01.htm#bm1..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/nutrdb/006/y4962t/y4962t03.htm#bm3..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/nutrdb/006/y4962t/y4962t05.htm#bm5..1.3.1

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Availability

Box 123: Contributions appearing in more than one language:

If a record or another contribution is written with equal text in two or more languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:

• Give all titles in the order they are presented on the title page or opening screens

• Place an equals sign with a space before and after between the titles

• List the languages after the availability statement (URL) and any acquisition number

• Capitalize the language names

• Separate the language names by commas

• End the list of languages with a period
  Example:

  Brodkin E, Lindegger M, Kassam S, Gustafson R. Possible transmission of hepatitis A in a school setting = Possible transmission de l'hepatite A en milieu scolaire. Can Commun Dis Rep. 2007 Feb 15;33(4):49-51. In: PubMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). [1950] -   . [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve &dopt=AbstractPlus&list_uids=17352054&query_hl=2&itool=pubmed_docsum PMID: 17352054. English, French.

• If none of the titles is English, follow with a translation when possible. Place the translation in square brackets.

• If each language version has its own URL, give the URL of the language you used. As an option, give the URLs for all languages. Separate them by a space, a semicolon, and a space.

  Available from:

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t01.htm#bm1..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t03.htm#bm3..1.3.1 ;

  http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t05.htm#bm5..1.3.1 English, French, Spanish.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Language for a Contribution

Box 124: System requirements:

System requirements describe the software and hardware needed to view the contribution on the database.

- Begin with the phrase "System Requirements" followed by a colon and a space
- Use the publisher's wording; no standardization is needed
- Separate the types of information with semicolons
- End requirement information with a period
    Example:

    System Requirements: Windows 95 or higher; 200-megaHertz Pentium or higher; Random Access Memory 128-megabytes or higher; Modem Speed 56 Kilobits per second or higher; 20-MB hard disk space; 17-inch video graphics array; 800 x 600 pixels/ high with color 800;Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0; Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher.

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Notes

Box 125: Other types of material to include in notes:

The notes element may be used to provide any further information. Begin by citing the contribution and the database, then add the note. Examples of notes are:

- Information on any access requirements/limitations

    Beaver BV. The veterinarian's encyclopedia of animal behavior. Ames (IA): Iowa State University Press; 1994 [cited 2007 Mar 9]. 307 p. In: WorldCat [Internet]. Dublin (OH): OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. 1971 -   . [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://firstsearch.oclc.org/WebZ/FSFETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-50507-ez31hdf6-76zk93:entitypagenum =15:0:recno=1:resultset=3:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/ badfetch.html :entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1: numrecs=1 Accession No: OCLC: 30700481. Subscription required to view.

- The name of the organization(s) sponsoring or supporting the database

    Rotchford JK. Single-use acupuncture needles: scanning electron-microscopy of needle-tips [review]. 2002 Apr [cited 2007 Mar 9]. In: Rotchford JK, editor. Acubriefs.com [Internet]. Port Townsend (WA): Best of Both Worlds Foundation. [date unknown] -   . [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.acubriefs.com/wkstone/webkeystone.py?Profile=ABarticles/ search_whole_review.prof&ReviewID=146&UserID=biz_acubriefs Review ID: 146. Acubriefs was established by a grant from the Medical Acupuncture Research Foundation (MARF).

Return to 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet / C. Contributions to Databases on the Internet / Notes